

COURSEWARE

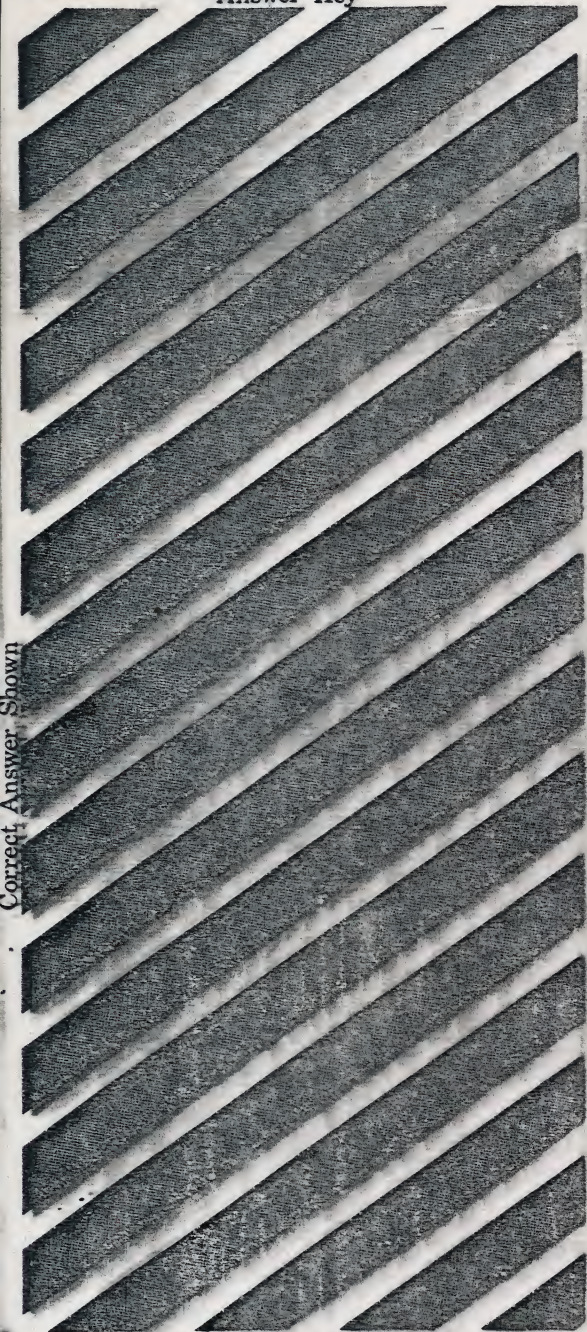


DORSETT
Educational Systems, Inc.

P.O. Box 1226, Norman, Ok. 73070

Gv

Correct Answer Shown



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1. The United States was originally composed of how many colonies?

3 23 13
☐ ☐ ☐

2. Where was the First Continental Congress held?

☐ New York
☐ Philadelphia
☐ London

3. What document declared our freedom from British rule?

☐ Gettysburg Address
☐ Declaration of Independence
☐ Bill of Rights

4. The Revolutionary War ended with the surrender of the British at _____.

☐ Yorktown
☐ New York
☐ London

5. What was the first state to ratify the new constitution?

☐ Delaware
☐ Rhode Island
☐ Texas

6. Where was the first capital of the United States?

☐ New York
☐ Philadelphia
☐ Washington, D. C.

1. What country's laws influenced the writing of our Constitution?
☐ Great Britain
☐ China
☐ Germany
2. The Constitution was originally composed of how many articles?
17 27 7
☐ ☐ ☐
3. What is the supreme law of the United States?
☐ state laws
☐ the Constitution
☐ local laws
4. What are the first ten amendments of the Constitution called?
☐ Preamble
☐ Bill of Rights
☐ Declaration of Independence
5. Which amendment guarantees free speech?
First Second Third
☐ ☐ ☐
6. The 5th and 6th Amendments deal with the right to _____.
☐ bear arms
☐ free press
☐ trial by jury

1. What are formal changes in the Constitution called?
☐ amendments
☐ additions
☐ extras
2. How many amendments have been added?
6 36 26
☐ ☐ ☐
3. The 13th Amendment _____.
☐ banished the South
☐ stopped the war
☐ freed the slaves
4. The 19th Amendment gave the vote to _____.
☐ Blacks
☐ Russians
☐ women
5. Which is the only amendment to have been repealed?
20th 18th 21st
☐ ☐ ☐
6. The 26th Amendment gave the vote to _____.
☐ 18-year-olds
☐ Blacks
☐ women

1. The government of the United States is a _____.
 - ☐ democracy
 - ☐ dictatorship
 - ☐ monarchy
2. Who determines voter qualifications not covered in the Constitution?
 - ☐ Supreme Court
 - ☐ political parties
 - ☐ states
3. Which would legally keep a person from voting in most states?
 - ☒ being of a certain race
 - ☐ being a criminal
 - ☐ being too old
4. Final authority in the United States rests in the _____.
 - ☐ President
 - ☐ people
 - ☐ legislature
5. What is the key to intelligent voting?
 - ☐ always vote for a friend
 - ☐ know the issues
 - ☐ follow a friend's advice

1. Political parties are formed by people who generally _____.
 - ☐ think alike on the issues
 - ☐ are in the same class
 - ☐ are of the same faith
2. Which party is known as the "workers'" or "people's" party?
 - ☐ Democratic
 - ☐ Republican
 - ☐ American
3. The major contribution of "third parties" has been _____.
 - ☐ suggestions for better gov't
 - ☐ good presidents
 - ☐ bigger political conventions
4. Most of the parties' work before an election is done by whom?
 - ☐ workers on a local level
 - ☐ state senators
 - ☐ officials in Washington
5. Most elected government officials are nominated by _____.
 - ☐ political parties
 - ☐ the governor
 - ☐ the President
6. Political parties get their authority to function from the _____.
 - ☐ citizens who join them
 - ☐ Constitution
 - ☐ President

1. The Legislative Branch of the Federal Government is provided for in the _____.
☐ Declaration of Independence
☐ Bill of Rights
☐ 1st Article of the Constitution
2. Who set the qualifications for the members of Congress?
☐ Federal Government
☐ state governments
☐ both of the above
3. The term of office for a U.S. Senator is _____ years.
2 6 4
☐ ☐ ☐
4. The term of office for a member of the House is _____ years.
6 4 2
☐ ☐ ☐
5. The leader for the House of Representatives is called _____.
☐ the President
☐ the Speaker of the House
☐ the Secretary of Defense
6. How may Congress overrule a presidential veto?
☐ impeach the President
☐ pass the bill by 2/3 majority
☐ ask the Vice President to sign it

1. What is the major purpose of the Judicial Branch?
☐ explain and interpret laws
☐ make laws
☐ help people get elected
2. The highest court in the United States is _____.
☐ the Supreme Court
☐ Congress
☐ Juvenile Court
3. Who has the power to pass laws governing the organization and work of the Supreme Court?
☐ the President
☐ other higher courts
☐ Congress
4. Who appoints Supreme Court Justices, with Congress' approval?
☐ the people
☐ the President
☐ other judges
5. Who has the power to establish or abolish any Federal court except the Supreme Court?
☐ Congress
☐ Federal judges
☐ the President
6. The U.S. is divided into _____ judicial circuits.

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1. What is the major duty of the Executive Branch?
 - ☐ enforce laws
 - ☐ make laws
 - ☐ interpret the laws
2. All Executive powers of the Federal Government are placed in whose hands?
 - ☐ Congress
 - ☐ the courts
 - ☐ the President
3. Who may call Congress together for special sessions?
 - ☐ Supreme Court
 - ☐ Vice President
 - ☐ President
4. The Constitution gives the President great power in time of war by stating that he is _____.
 - ☐ Secretary of Defense
 - ☐ Commander-in-Chief
 - ☐ Army Chief-of-Staff
5. Most of the workers in the Executive Branch receive their appointments through _____.
 - ☐ Civil Service
 - ☐ friends in Congress
 - ☐ the Vice President

1. The Secretary of each department is directly responsible to _____
 - ☐ the Chief Justice
 - ☐ state governors
 - ☐ the President
2. Next to the President and Vice President, who is the chief executive officer in the President's Cabinet?
 - ☐ the Secretary of State
 - ☐ the Secretary of Defense
 - ☐ the Attorney General
3. What is the stated principal objective of the Department of Defense?
 - ☐ to provide a Coast Guard
 - ☐ to declare war
 - ☐ to provide for national security
4. The Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force compose a council known as the _____.
 - ☐ Joint Chiefs of Staff
 - ☐ Armed Forces Council
 - ☐ Big Three
5. The Department of _____ in the Executive Branch, is in charge of issuing passports to American citizens.
 - ☐ Transportation
 - ☐ State
 - ☐ Tourism

1. A city many not raise funds for government services from _____.
 - ☐ income tax on wages
 - ☐ licenses and permits
 - ☐ special assessments
2. Federal Government services are financed by _____.
 - ☐ taxation
 - ☐ contributions
 - ☐ embezzlement
3. In most states, the budget is planned by the _____.
 - ☐ Governor
 - ☐ Mayor
 - ☐ State Balanced Budget Bureau
4. The _____ plans the budget for the Federal Government.
 - ☐ President
 - ☐ Treasury Department
 - ☐ Internal Revenue
5. A tax on inherited money is _____.
 - ☐ income tax
 - ☐ inheritance tax
 - ☐ franchise tax
6. A custom duty is a tax on _____.
 - ☐ purchases
 - ☐ customers
 - ☐ imports

1. The principal objective of any city government is to _____.
 - ☐ provide good living conditions
 - ☐ build jails and schools
 - ☐ hold town meetings
2. Cities derive authority for local government from the _____.
 - ☐ state
 - ☐ Federal Government
 - ☐ county
3. City Police Department operating areas are _____.
 - ☐ districts or precincts
 - ☐ divisions
 - ☐ zones
4. What city department enforces building codes?
 - ☐ Fire or Building Department
 - ☐ Police Department
 - ☐ Health Department
5. Which city department plans future city growth?
 - ☐ Department of City Planning
 - ☐ Future Problems Department
 - ☐ Department of Public Safety
6. A mayor serves as the chief executive in which form of city government?
 - ☐ Commission form
 - ☐ City Manager form
 - ☐ Mayor-Council form

1. Laws are made in townships
by _____.
☐ direct vote and democracy
☐ city managers
☐ district courts
2. The town in which the county
government has its headquarters
is called the _____.
☐ state capital
☐ courthouse
☐ county seat
3. The county official who arrests
and jails lawbreakers is the _____.
☐ FBI
☐ Highway Patrol
☐ Sheriff
4. Who investigates all sudden and
violent deaths in the county to
determine their cause?
☐ Sheriff
☐ Coroner
☐ Undertaker
5. People hired by the county to
evaluate taxable property are
called _____.
☐ assessors
☐ county treasurers
☐ the Internal Revenue

1. The basic document of state law is called the _____.
☐ State Constitution
☐ Bill of Rights
☐ Declaration of Independence
2. The chief lawmaking body of state government is the _____.
☐ legislature or assembly
☐ house
☐ senate
3. The Commander of the State National Guard is the _____.
☐ Governor
☐ President
☐ state senate
4. What state government official can call a special session of the state legislature?
☐ the Speaker of the House
☐ the President of the U.S.
☐ the Governor
5. The Secretary of State in the executive branch of state government _____.
☐ pays all bills
☐ keeps official state records
☐ is the chief state law officer
6. A jury which meets to determine if an accused person must defend himself in court is a _____ jury.
hung trial grand
☐ ☐ ☐

1. Each person in the United States is a citizen of which two government divisions?
☐ state and county
☐ city and home
☐ national and state
2. The principle of _____ gives the government the right to exercise only the powers given it in the Constitution.
☐ delegated power
☐ divine rule
☐ mandate of heaven
3. The principle of _____ gives each branch of Government some power over the actions of the other two.
☐ mutual cooperation
☐ checks and balances
☐ multiple power
4. What is the formal method used to change the Constitution?
☐ revision
☐ adding amendments
☐ ratification
5. Where are the individual rights of an American citizen listed in the Constitution?
☐ in the first ten Amendments
☐ in the Preamble
☐ in Article 7

1. In which city is the headquarters of the United Nations located?
☐ New York
☐ London
☐ San Francisco
2. What is the major objective of the Trusteeship Council of the U.N. ?
☐ prepare people for self-gov't
☐ set up trust funds
☐ handle anti-trust suits
3. What is the executive officer of the U.N. called?
☐ Secretary General
☐ President of the U.N.
☐ Chief Justice
4. Which international organization maintains a full-time active military command?
☐ the OAS
☐ Cuba
☐ NATO
5. Which country is the major contributor of military arms and men to NATO?
☐ Russia
☐ the United States
☐ Canada

1. What was the main occupation of early English settlers in the Americas?
☐ trapping
☐ construction work
☐ farming
2. The term "forced immigration" applies to Blacks that were brought to the colonies as _____.
slaves hostages convicts
☐ ☐ ☐
3. The process by which a foreign-born person may become a citizen of the U.S. is _____.
☐ citizenship
☐ naturalization
☐ defecting
4. How old must a person be before he can petition the government for citizenship?
12 18 21
☐ ☐ ☐
5. How long must a person live in the U.S. before he can petition the government for citizenship?
6 months 1 year 5 years
☐ ☐ ☐
6. The document certifying citizenship is called a _____.
☐ Declaration of Independence
☐ Certificate of Naturalization
☐ Bill of Rights

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Gv 1

Reference Folder

A Constitution Is Born

1. This is your introductory course in the Government of the United States. If you have a question about any of the frames in this lesson, write down the number of the frame and check with the person in charge when you finish. To gain a complete understanding of the material presented, repeat this program as many times as you desire.
2. The United States was once composed of 13 colonies which belonged to Great Britain. The King of England, George III, and the British Parliament were the ruling powers over the 13 colonies.
3. Colonists in America began to feel dissatisfied with British rule. They were taxed heavily, had no representatives in Parliament and were often forced to let British soldiers stay in their homes.
4. In 1774, a group of dissatisfied colonists met in Philadelphia. All of the 13 colonies, except Georgia, sent representatives to the meeting. A petition was sent to King George III asking him to respect the rights of the colonists. This meeting was known as The First Continental Congress. In what city was the First Continental Congress held? (Philadelphia) (New York) (London)
5. The King and Parliament ignored the petition from the colonies. In 1775, a Second Continental Congress was held by the still angry colonists. At this Second Continental Congress, it was decided that America would declare itself independent from its mother country, Great Britain.
6. Although many colonists did not wish to break with the king, an army was raised to prepare for the coming war. George Washington was selected by the Second Continental Congress to lead the colonists' army. Who led the colonists' army? (Washington Irving) (George Washington Carver) (George Washington)
7. Right. In order to declare their freedom from the Crown, leaders of the colonies wrote the first basic document of what was to become the United States of America. On July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress. A new nation had emerged.
8. The Declaration of Independence did four things. It stated some of the principles of our Government. It stated that the purpose of government is to protect the rights of the people. It listed the rights of the colonists which the king had ignored. And most importantly, it said that the colonists were free from Great Britain and would set up their own government.
9. What document declared that the colonies were free to set up their own government independent of British rule? (Declaration of Independence) (Gettysburg Address) (Bill of Rights)
10. Correct. King George was not pleased by the Declaration of Independence and immediately sent troops to the colonies. The war which ensued was called The Revolutionary War. It was to last for almost seven years.
11. The Revolutionary War was a hard war for the colonies. The British soldiers had good equipment, clothes, and food, and they knew how to fight. General Washington has trouble with the American troops. They had little clothing or food and few of the soldiers had ever fought before.

12. Soon after she declared war on the colonies, Great Britain had trouble at home. Spain had declared war on England and it was difficult for the king to carry on two wars at once. It was not long before the Americans began to defeat the British troops in battle. Who besides the American colonies had declared war on Great Britain? (France) (Spain) (Italy)

13. Soon British soldiers became tired of fighting in America and the king decided to end the war. The British Army surrendered to American troops at Yorktown, Virginia. A treaty was signed in 1783, ending the Revolutionary War and granting the 13 colonies their freedom. Where did the British surrender? (New York) (London) (Yorktown)

14. The Revolutionary War had given freedom to the 13 colonies. The Continental Congress realized however, that if the colonies were to remain free, they must form a union for strength and protection. A plan had been sent to each of the 13 colonies asking them to join together under a central government. This plan was called the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union. What did the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union ask the colonies to do? (join under a central government) (remain separated) (return to Great Britain)

15. Yes. Basically, the Articles of Confederation established these five guidelines for a new government: first, it asked the 13 states to enter into a firm league of friendship; second, it set up a Congress of one house only; third, it gave each state one vote; fourth, it stated authority to make war and peace; and fifth, it empowered the new government to coin money.

16. Many states did not favor the Articles of Confederation. Some feared that the central government would not be strong enough. Other states feared that the central government would be too strong and the states would lose the right to govern their own people. Although these doubts were still present, the Articles of Confederation were accepted by all of the 13 states by March 1, 1781.

17. The first document that attempted to place all of the original 13 colonies under a central government was signed in 1781. What was it called? (Declaration of Independence) (Pledge to the Flag) (Articles of Confederation)

18. There were many weaknesses written into the Articles of Confederation. The main problem was that the central government didn't have enough authority to carry out its work. Congress could not tax citizens. There was no president. It could not settle disputes between member states. Regardless of its shortcomings, the Articles of Confederation were the law under which the new nation survived from 1781 to 1789. What was the main problem with the Articles of Confederation? (central government too strong) (no central government) (central government too weak)

19. Right. This was the main problem, but there were others. It became apparent that something had to be done about some of the problems that were developing under the Articles of Confederation. Therefore, on May 25, 1787, a convention was called in Philadelphia to change the articles.

20. All of the states except Rhode Island sent delegates to the convention. George Washington was elected president of the convention. Many of the other delegates were the men who had once signed the Declaration of Independence.

21. The purpose of this convention was to write a new Constitution for the states. Although no state wanted others to tell it what to do, all states did have the same ideas about liberty and the right to set up their own government. This new Constitution would replace the Articles of Confederation. What was the

main purpose of the convention called in Philadelphia in 1787? (to write a new declaration of independence) (to write a constitution) (to write Washington's speeches)

22. Yes. It was evident, however, that a number of compromises would have to be reached among the states before a new Constitution would be accepted. Only a few questions were raised that did not divide the states into groups. Slave states did not trust free states. Industrial states did not trust farming states. Many times the convention almost broke up with the Constitution still unwritten.

23. Finally, a number of compromises were reached. For example: Some small states said that they were equal to larger states so they should have as much power in Congress. Larger states said that power should be based on population. The convention settled the dispute by creating two houses of government. The Senate would have only two delegates from each state. The House of Representatives would have a number of members based on population.

24. After working on the new Constitution for nearly five months, the convention finally approved the finished document on September 17, 1787. Of the 55 delegates attending the convention, only 39 signed the new Constitution. The others were absent or refused to sign. How was the new Constitution accepted by the delegates from the 13 colonies? (the majority adopted it) (the majority refused to sign) (the Constitution wasn't finished)

25. Yes, and although the new Constitution had been written and accepted by the majority of the delegates, many felt that the convention had no right to force the people of the 13 states to accept the document. Rhode Island had not even been present at the convention. New York, the most powerful state, had only sent one delegate. The delegates returned home to their native states to to get the permission of the people to accept the new Constitution.

26. When each of the state governments received a copy of the Constitution, they immediately called upon the people of their states to send delegates to a state convention. The people would vote "yes" or "no" on the acceptance of this document for a strong central government. What was the purpose of the state constitutional conventions? (to write new state constitutions) (to vote on acceptance of a U.S. Constitution) (to write a new U.S. Constitution)

27. Delaware was the first state to ratify the new Constitution. It passed without a single "no" vote. Many states refused to ratify the proposed Constitution until they were promised that certain new amendments would be added by Congress. Rhode Island refused to have anything to do with the new Constitution and did not ratify it until three years later, in 1790. Who was the first state to ratify the new Constitution? (Rhode Island) (Delaware) (Texas)

28. Correct. Delaware was the first to ratify. After the Constitution had been ratified by the states, they immediately began to choose the men who were to represent the people. The people elected their representatives and the state assemblies elected their senators. Well known people were selected to serve as electors. These first electors chose George Washington to be the first President and John Adams to be his Vice President.

29. New York City was chosen as the temporary capital of the nation under the new Constitution. It was in that city that George Washington was sworn in as President on April 30, 1789. Which city was chosen as the first capital of the United States under the new Constitution? (Washington, D.C.) (Philadelphia) (New York)

30. Right. Even after the Constitution had been ratified, officials elected and a capital selected, many persons were still disturbed about this new and strange union to which they suddenly belonged. Others accepted it eagerly and believed that it would in time make the United States one of the greatest nations on earth.

31. In Europe, many nations had watched the Revolutionary War and the formation of a new government under the Constitution. Some countries, such as France, were to revolt against their king and set up their own republics based, in part, upon the Constitution of the United States.

32. Let's pause for a moment and review what you have learned in this lesson about the first three documents on which the Government of the United States is based. The colonies which made up America belonged to what European country before the Revolutionary War? (Great Britain) (France) (Germany)

33. Yes, of course. The First and Second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia. What great document of freedom came out of Congress in 1776? (Articles of Confederation) (Constitution) (Declaration of Independence)

34. Right. What great American was selected to lead the American troops against the British in the Revolutionary War, was elected president of the Constitutional Convention and later became President of the United States? (George Washington) (Ben Franklin) (John Adams)

35. What was the name of the original plan which proposed that the 13 colonies join together into a firm league of friendship? (Declaration of Independence) (Articles of Confederation) (Constitution)

36. What was the major weakness of the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union? (central gov't too weak) (central gov't too strong) (no central gov't)

37. The original Constitution provided for the establishment of how many houses in Congress? (two houses) (no houses) (three houses)

38. Delaware was the first state in the union to ratify the Constitution. Which state was the last of the original 13 states to ratify the Constitution? (Georgia) (New York) (Rhode Island)

39. Right. What city was selected as the first capital of the United States under the new Constitution? (Los Angeles) (New York) (Baltimore)

40. The Constitution brought together into a single governmental group 13 state governments and over 4 million people. Although the purpose of the founding fathers who wrote the Constitution was to make a government plan that would give the 13 states better representation than they had had under the Confederation or Great Britain, the Constitution formed an ideal set of laws that are as alive and important today, 200 years later, as the day they were written.

41. Together, these great documents, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, and the Constitution of the United States, were to form the foundation of the greatest nation in the world.

The Making of the Constitution: Creation of a Strong Central Government

1. In this lesson we will examine the Constitution of the United States. We will see how it originated, what it contains and why the Constitution has been considered one of the greatest legal masterpieces ever written. You may wish to repeat this program several times.
2. The Constitution of the United States is the most important document of federal law ever written in this country. For almost two hundred years, it has guided the letter and spirit of American law and government. To fully understand the importance of that classic legal work, the unique blend of state, individual and national ideals into one set of guidelines should be studied in some detail. What is the most important document of federal law ever written in the United States? (Declaration of Independence) (Constitution of the United States) (Bible)
3. Certainly, Although the Constitution was a unique historical document, it was not an entirely original work. The founding fathers borrowed heavily from many great legal works and included those principles in the U.S. Constitution. All of the colonies had been under British rule, so it was only natural that many English standards should also be borrowed. Which country's laws heavily influenced the writing of the Constitution? (Great Britain) (China) (Germany)
4. Yes, of course. The Constitution also included many points of law taken from the colonial charters of the 13 original colonies and from state constitutions drawn up after the colonies had won their freedom from England. Those laws were particularly helpful because they had been written to serve the needs of a new and growing country.
5. Many of the leaders who had written the Declaration of Independence were also instrumental in writing the Constitution. The objectives of a democratic government were stated clearly in the Declaration of Independence and were also included in the Constitution.
6. The previously drafted Articles of Confederation had proven unsatisfactory as a governmental document. It was valuable, however, to the writers of the Constitution because it kept them from repeating mistakes that were made under those articles. What was the value of the articles of Confederation to the writers of the Constitution? (It kept them from repeating earlier mistakes.) (It was copied exactly into the Constitution.) (It made them think a new Constitution wasn't necessary.)
7. Some of the greatest political minds of the time were represented at the Constitutional Convention. The ideas and contributions of such great men as Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and Adams, helped to shape the Constitution of the United States into an immortal and lasting document.
8. Let's stop for a moment and review the many influences that helped to shape the Constitution. British law, colonial charters and state constitutions, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation and some of the greatest political minds of the 18th century all contributed to the birth of the American Constitution.
9. Which of these did not influence the writers of the U.S. Constitution? (colonial charters and state constitutions) (Declaration of Independence) (Gettysburg Address)

10. Right. The Constitution, as it was written in 1787, was composed of a preamble, and 7 articles. Those articles all dealt with the ways in which a democratic government might be organized and protected. The Constitution was originally composed of a preamble, and how many articles? (7) (17) (27)

11. The Preamble, or introduction, to the Constitution set forth the objectives of our Federal Government. The Preamble reads. . . "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America."

12. The First Article of the Constitution provided for a Congress and defined its power to make laws. It set up two houses of Congress, the Senate and the House of Representatives, and set up rules for the election and qualification of their members. It limited the powers of Congress to certain well defined areas and established the relationship between the two houses.

13. The Second Article of the Constitution provided for the election of a president and vice president, with defined powers, and for the appointment of other officials. It provided for electors to represent the states in presidential elections and set the term of office for the president at four years.

14. Which article of the Constitution provided for a congress and defined its power to make the laws? (Article 1) (Article 2) (Article 3)

15. Which article provided for the election of a President and a Vice President and defined their powers? (Article 1) (Article 2) (Article 3)

16. The Third Article of the Constitution set up a Supreme Court, authorized the Congress to set up other courts and defined their powers. It provided for trial by jury and the settling of disputes between states.

17. The Fourth Article defined the relationships between the Federal Government and the states, and among the states themselves. It also provided for the establishment of new states who wished to join the union.

18. Which article of the Constitution set forth the relationship between the Federal Government and the states and among the states themselves? (Article 1) (Article 4) (Article 7)

19. Which article set up a Supreme Court and authorized the Congress to set up other courts? (Article 1) (Article 2) (Article 3)

20. Right. The Fifth Article told how the Constitution might be amended if needed. It stated that two-thirds of both houses of Congress or two-thirds of the states must be in agreement before an amendment may be proposed, and that the amendment could not then become a part of the Constitution until it was ratified by three-quarters of the states.

21. Article Six accepted responsibility for all debts that the nation owed before the adoption of the Constitution: declared the Constitution, constitutional laws, and treaties to be the supreme law of the land; and provided that all public officers must take an oath to support the Constitution.

22. The Fifth Article of the Constitution said that an amendment could not become a part of the Constitution until it was ratified by how many of the states of the union? (one-third) (one-half) (three-quarters)

23. According to the Sixth Article, what document is the supreme law of the United States of America? (the Constitution) (state laws) (local laws)

24. Yes, of course. The Seventh and final Article of the original Constitution declared that ratification by nine states would put the Constitution into effect. This was, of course, at a time when the United States was composed of only 13 states. After much controversy and debate it was finally ratified by all 13 states.

25. Now let's review the content of the original Constitution. The Preamble set forth the purposes of the Constitution. Article One provided for a Congress. Article Two provided for a President and Vice President. Article Three set up a Supreme Court.

26. Article Four defined the relationship between the states and the Federal Government. Article Five told how the Constitution would be amended. Article Six set up the Constitution as the supreme law of the land, and Article Seven declared that ratification by nine states would be necessary to put the Constitution into effect.

27. When the seven articles of the original Constitution were ratified by the states, a number of states signed the Constitution only with the understanding that a bill of rights would be added to the Constitution by amendment. In 1791, the first 10 amendments of the Constitution were added. The first 10 amendments to the Constitution are called the Bill of Rights. What are the first 10 amendments to the Constitution called? (Bill of Rights) (Preamble) (Declaration of Independence)

28. Correct. A number of states had been rather fearful about signing a Constitution that would put them under a strong central government. The Bill of Rights was a long list of rights that people already had in their states and that the Federal Government was forbidden to take away from them.

29. The First Amendment included in the Bill of Rights forbade the Congress from interfering with religion, free speech, a free press, the right to assemble peaceably, or to petition the government.

30. The Bill of Rights, in the Second Amendment, provided for a well-regulated militia in each state and the right of the people to keep and bear arms.

31. Which amendment to the Constitution guarantees free speech? (Pledge to the Flag) (First Amendment) (Second Amendment)

32. Correct. What does the Second Amendment guarantee? (pornography) (arms) (flags)

33. The Third Amendment to the Constitution guarantees that "no soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law."

34. The Fourth Amendment of the Constitution guaranteed the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, and against unreasonable searches and seizures. It requires authorities to show cause and obtain a legal warrant from the court before entering a person's property.

35. The Third Amendment of the Constitution guaranteed against the lodging of whom in private houses without the consent of the owners? (firemen) (soldiers) (police)

36. According to the Fourth Amendment, one's house or person cannot be searched until the authorities have obtained a legal document from the court called. . . . what? (bail bond) (arrest warrant) (search warrant)
37. Right. The Fifth Amendment declares that there shall be no trial for a serious offense without a grand jury indictment, no repeated trials for the same offense, no condemnation without trial, no compulsion to be a witness against oneself, and no property taken away for public use except at a fair price.
38. The Sixth Amendment requires a speedy and public trial for criminal offenses in the district where they were committed, a fair jury, a plain statement of the accusation, and gives the accused the right to be represented by a lawyer and to compel the attendance of his witnesses. Also, it requires all witnesses to testify in the presence of the accused.
39. The Fifth and Sixth Amendments to the Constitution both deal with the rights of citizens in what particular area? (the right to trial by jury) (the right to bear arms) (the right to a free press)
40. Yes, and we learned that the Seventh and Eighth Amendments ensure further legal rights to the individual. The Seventh provides that in lawsuits about anything valued at more than \$20, a trial by jury shall be allowed. The Eighth Amendment prohibits excessive bail or fines, and cruel or unusual punishments.
41. The Ninth and Tenth Amendments deal with the powers of the state governments. The Ninth Amendment declares that rights not stated in the Constitution are not therefore taken away from the people. The Tenth Amendment states that powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited by the Constitution to the states, are reserved by the states or for the people.
42. The Eighth Amendment protects the citizen from excessive bail or fines and what? (all punishment) (being put in jail) (cruel or unusual punishment)
43. The Tenth Amendment states that all laws not made by the United States or prohibited by the Constitution shall be made by whom? (foreign government) (the states or the people) (the Supreme Court)
44. What is the name by which the first ten amendments to the Constitution are collectively referred to? (the People's Rights) (the Declaration of Independence) (the Bill of Rights)
45. Right. In this lesson we have taken a close look at the background and content of the original Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Although these articles and amendments were to set the basis for all law in the United States, the Constitution was to keep growing and expanding to meet the needs of a great and complex nation.

A Constitution Grows : Amending the Constitution

Reference Folder

1. In this lesson we will examine the growth of the Constitution since the passage of the Bill of Rights in 1791. We will look at the amendments and the many outside forces that have answered the socio-logical and economical needs of a growing nation's law. You may wish to repeat this lesson several times.
2. Formal changes to the Constitution are called amendments. Since the Constitution was adopted in 1778, there have been 26 amendments. The first 10 amendments came in 1791 and were called the Bill of Rights. Since then an additional 16 formal changes have been made in the U.S. Constitution.
3. There are four ways of legally amending our Federal Constitution. Let's look at them individually. The most common method of amendment is to have a proposition proposed by 2/3 of both houses of Congress and then ratified by the legislatures of 3/4 of the states.
4. Another way of amending the Constitution is to have a proposal made by 2/3 of both houses of Congress, then have it ratified by special state conventions held in 3/4 of the states. This way of amending the Constitution has only been used once, when the 21st amendment repealed prohibition, in 1933.
5. What has been the most common means of ratifying those constitutional amendments proposed by Congress? (ratified by 3/4 of state conventions) (ratified by 3/4 of state legislatures) (ratified by 3/4 of the Supreme Court)
6. Yes. A constitutional amendment has only been ratified once by state conventions. This was when the 21st amendment repealed... what? (war) (the Supreme Court) (prohibition)
7. Right. The other two ways of amending the Federal Constitution have never been used. In them, a national convention is called by Congress when requested by 2/3 of the states and then ratified by the legislatures of 3/4 of all states or by 3/4 of the states in special state conventions.
8. Let's now look at the amendments added to the Constitution since the Bill of Rights was passed in 1791. You should note the year these amendments passed and the special needs of America to expand the Constitution in this way. How many amendments, including the Bill of Rights, have been added to the Constitution? (6) (26) (36)
9. The Eleventh Amendment was passed in 1795. It declared that the Judiciary of the United States does not have authority to hear a suit against a state if brought by a citizen of another state or a foreigner. The 11th Amendment resulted from the continuing bickering and suits filed among the 13 states. The states requested the Federal Government to mediate the disagreement in hope of a fairer arrangement.
10. The Twelfth Amendment was passed in 1804. That amendment provided for a better way of electing the President and Vice President. It clearly defined the role of appointed electors representing their states, and set forth the procedures for determining the winners of presidential elections.
11. Almost sixty years later the Thirteenth Amendment was passed. A civil war had torn the country

apart and the Thirteenth Amendment was a direct result of that struggle. The Thirteenth Amendment put an end to slavery in the United States.

12. The Thirteenth Amendment was a direct result of the outcome of the Civil War. What did the Thirteenth Amendment do? (It stopped the war.) (It banished the South from the Union.) (It freed the slaves.)

13. Right. The Twelfth Amendment provided for a better way of electing and laid out guidelines for the election of which federal officials? (President and Vice President) (state governors and senators) (generals to serve in the Civil War)

14. The Fourteenth Amendment was also a direct result of the Civil War. During the Reconstruction Period in the South, following the war, many individuals and states were punished for the part they had played against the Union. The Fourteenth Amendment defined citizenship of the United States and of a state, prohibited states from unlawfully taking away the rights of citizens, and stated certain disqualifications from holding public office.

15. The Fifteenth Amendment was closely related to the Fourteenth Amendment. It stated that no citizen shall lose the right to vote because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

16. In 1913, a weak economy, an impending war and the expenses of running a growing government led to the establishment of the Sixteenth Amendment. The Sixteenth Amendment gave Congress the power to enact income-tax laws.

17. The need for more funds to support a rapidly growing government led to the passage of the Sixteenth Amendment in 1913. What did the Sixteenth Amendment establish? (income tax) (sales tax) (banks)

18. The Fifteenth Amendment is often thought of as the first piece of Civil Rights legislation. It states that, regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, no citizen shall lose the right to... what? (attend church) (hold demonstrations) (vote)

19. Right. Also passed in 1913, the Seventeenth Amendment provided that United States Senators shall be elected by the people. It stated the number of representatives, term of office and means of filling any vacancies that might occur during the term.

20. The Eighteenth Amendment, passed in 1919, was a bold experiment in legislating morality. For twenty years, many powerful groups had petitioned Congress to prohibit alcoholic beverages within the boundaries of the United States. Finally, the Congress consented. The Eighteenth Amendment therefore prohibited the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic beverages.

21. In 1920, women, who had been instrumental in the passage of the amendment prohibiting alcoholic beverages, were recognized as a powerful force in American politics. The Nineteenth Amendment stated that no citizen shall be refused the right to vote because of being a woman.

22. The Eighteenth Amendment prohibited the manufacture, sale or transportation of what product within the boundaries of the United States? (all imported goods) (alcoholic beverages) (foreign films)

23. Yes. The Nineteenth Amendment declared that the vote should not be refused to any citizen because they were... what? (women) (of Russian descent) (black)

24. There were two amendments to the Constitution passed in 1933. The Twentieth Amendment changed the date of the inauguration of the President and of the opening of the Congress, and provided for filling the Presidency and Vice Presidency under certain conditions. The Twenty-First Amendment was passed for the express purpose of repealing an earlier amendment.

25. Since the 18th Amendment had passed in 1919, forbidding the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic beverages, the country had been gripped with a continual crime wave as gangsters made and sold illegal alcohol. In order to control the criminal elements and return the control of alcohol to the states, the 21st Amendment repealed the 18th Amendment and allowed the states to either accept or reject Prohibition as their people chose to do.

26. The Twenty-Second Amendment limited the number of times anyone might be elected to the office of President. It was passed in 1951. Under this amendment, one could only be elected to the office of the Presidency for two, four-year terms.

27. The Twenty-First Amendment abolished federal prohibition of alcoholic beverages and returned the power to the states by repealing what previous amendment? (20th Amendment) (18th Amendment) (8th Amendment)

28. The Twenty-Second Amendment limited the number of terms a person might serve as President to what number of full terms? (1) (2) (3)

29. That is correct. The Twenty-Third Amendment gave citizens who resided in the District of Columbia the right to vote for the President and Vice President. All of the requirements and privileges of statehood were given to the District, although it was not legally organized in the same manner as the fifty states.

30. A number of states had passed laws stating that only property holders or other tax payers could legally vote in elections. In 1964, the Twenty-Fourth Amendment declared that no citizen should be prevented from voting for the President, Vice President or members of Congress because he has not paid a tax. This has generally been interpreted to outlaw poll tax requirements for state and local elections as well.

31. Assassinations, attempted assassinations, and poor health of Presidents in the past placed pressure on Congress to pass an amendment that would clearly state who would fill the vacancy of the President and/or Vice President in case of disability. In 1967, the 25th Amendment set forth the method of determining presidential disability and provided a plan for filling a vacancy in the office of Vice President.

32. The Twenty-Fourth Amendment stated that no citizen shall be prevented from voting because he has not... what? (served in the armed forces) (paid his taxes) (paid his phone bill)

33. Yes. The Twenty-Third Amendment gave the right to vote to citizens living in what locality? (Mexico) (Alaska) (the District of Columbia)

34. Right. The increasing activities of young people in politics, the war in Viet Nam and a large youth population resulted in the passage of the Twenty-Sixth Amendment in 1971. The Twenty-Sixth Amendment provides that no citizen, who is 18 years of age or older, shall be denied the right to vote in Federal or state elections because of age.

35. The last amendment to the Constitution was passed in 1971. It gave the right to vote to whom? (blacks) (18 year olds) (women)

36. Correct. Now, let's quickly review the amendments to the Constitution passed since the Bill of Rights in 1791. The 11th Amendment declared that the Federal Government did not have the authority to hear a suit against a state if brought by a citizen of another state. The 12th Amendment provided a better way of electing a President and Vice President. The 13th Amendment ended slavery. The 14th Amendment prohibited states from taking away the rights of citizens unlawfully. The 15th Amendment declared that no citizen should lose the right to vote because of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

37. The 16th Amendment established the income tax. The 17th Amendment provided that senators shall be elected by the people. The 18th Amendment prohibited the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic beverages. The 19th Amendment gave the vote to women. The 20th Amendment changed the date of inauguration of the President and opening of Congress. The 21st Amendment repealed the 18th Amendment.

38. The 22nd Amendment limited the number of times a person may be elected President. The 23rd Amendment gave the citizens of the District of Columbia the right to vote in federal elections. The 24th Amendment declared no one would be prevented from voting because of not paying taxes. The 25th Amendment provided a plan for filling a vacancy in the office of Vice President if the President should be disabled. The 26th Amendment gave the vote to 18 year olds.

39. The twenty-six formal amendments to our Federal Constitution represent but one method by which our Constitution has grown. Almost every area of the United States Government has contributed to the expansion, understanding and use of the Constitution. For example: The Constitution has been developed through general laws passed by the Congress.

40. The federal courts have helped to explain the meaning of the Constitution through their decisions, interpretations of law, and informal rulings on constitutional issues. How have the federal courts helped the Constitution grow? (by explaining the meaning of the Constitution) (by making more laws) (by watering it)

41. Yes, and the making of treaties with other nations and the addition of new states have given insight and expanded the meaning of the Constitution on an international scale.

42. Custom and the practices of our political parties have added meaning to the Constitution. The political parties in this country have adopted different ways of nominating candidates for national offices. Neither the Constitution nor federal law gives us any standards to regulate such nominations, yet the way of choosing officers to whom the people may delegate authority is part of the plan of government built on the foundation of the Constitution. What does the Constitution say about how candidates shall be nominated to public office? (It says they will draw lots.) (The strongest will be nominated.) (The Constitution does not say.)

43. Right. We have seen how the Constitution of the United States has developed and grown with the need and history of our country. There is no doubt that this expansion will continue using every means of law available to insure that the Constitution of the United States continues to be a living document of democracy.

Voting: The Will of the People

1. In this lesson we will discuss an important part of the democratic process. We will examine voting and its role in the government of the United States. You may wish to repeat this program several times.
2. The United States is a democracy. For this reason, the final authority in our government rests with the whole people. A democracy insures that there will be no single ruler telling the people what to do. There are over 200 million citizens in the United States today; theoretically, there should be 200 million voices represented in government decisions. The government of the United States is a...what? (failure) (dictatorship) (democracy)
3. Right. The most direct way of making political choices known in a democracy is by the vote. Approximately 130 million people are of voting age in the United States today. Of this number, only about 80 million persons took time to vote for their choice in the last presidential election. What is the most direct way people have of voicing their political choice in the United States? (by voting) (by demonstrating) (by talking to friends)
4. Who may vote? Each of the 50 states has the right to decide the voting qualifications of its citizens. The Constitution of the United States, however, provides that the right of citizens to vote cannot be taken away because of certain circumstances.
5. The Constitution states that the right to vote cannot be taken away because of race, color, sex, previous condition of servitude, failure to pay a tax, or age if the citizen is 18 years of age or older.
6. Federal laws have also placed limitations upon the residence requirements for voting in federal elections, and the literacy requirements for voting in all elections that were once placed upon voters by some states.
7. Who determines voter qualifications that were not covered in the United States Constitution? (the Supreme Court) (the states) (political parties)
8. Yes, therefore, there are some persons who do not have the right to vote in some states. These persons usually belong to one of the following categories: persons under 18 years old; criminals; non-citizens; persons with mental illnesses; persons who have not lived in the state for a certain period of time.
9. Which of these reasons would legally keep a person from voting in most states? (being a criminal) (being too old) (belonging to a certain race)
10. Yes, a convicted criminal may lose his right to vote. In a democracy, citizens have a number of chances to express their wishes and views in ways that play an important part in how the government is run. Besides voting at election time, there are many other ways of meaningfully expression our opinion.
11. Citizens can express opinions by nominating candidates for office. In most governmental groups, a number of persons are nominated or named to be voted for at an election. In some states, candidates are nominated by petition. Sometimes candidates are nominated by a convention or by a primary election held by a particular political party. A citizen should keep as well informed as possible and use his

best efforts to have honest and able persons nominated by his party.

12. Citizens can express their opinion by becoming a member of a political party. People join a particular party because it generally reflects how they feel on governmental questions and because they wish to use the power of the organization to get the government services they wish.

13. Which of these is not a way that candidates are nominated for office in a democracy? (by primary election) (by the King) (by a political convention)

14. Which of these is not a way that citizens have of expressing their opinions on matters of government in a democracy? (by voting) (by nominating candidates) (by ignoring all politics)

15. Obviously, voting and political participation is not enough to insure a meaningful form of democratic government. If a citizen is not well informed, he may make the wrong decision in nominating and voting for a particular issue or candidate. The key to intelligent voting is for the voter to have as much information as possible and to use it in an active and effective way.

16. Radio, television, newspapers, books and magazines provide much of our information. Friends and neighbors who keep up with political subjects may help form our opinions. It is a wise thing to read and listen to conversations, talks and lectures concerning all public questions.

17. It is also important to remember, however, that much of the information we receive comes from persons who wish only to help themselves by getting us to support their selfish plans. Just because a particular television station carries a story about the good works of an official who is running for office, it does not mean that his opponent is not also doing a good job. There are at least two sides to every issue. The voter must hear both sides before he can make an intelligent decision.

18. Speeches and stories carried by the media about a particular public issue must be recognized by the citizen as . . . what? (sometimes telling only one side of the story) (always telling the whole truth) (political garbage)

19. Of course. What is the key to intelligent voting in democratic elections? (to always vote for a friend) (to have information on the issues) (to vote twice)

20. Many forces are exerted on a citizen as he tries to form an honest opinion on a governmental question. Making up your mind independently about public questions or candidates is one of the greatest privileges of a democracy. Let us examine some of these influences on voters and note a few characteristics that you should remember around election time.

21. When reading newspapers, you will find that they often disagree about men and policies. Never be satisfied to read only one newspaper. You will find that news is often selected which supports a particular viewpoint, while certain stories from an opposing viewpoint may be entirely omitted. A voter must be aware of the philosophy behind the news he reads.

22. Books, like newspapers, may be written and published on both sides of any question. An intelligent voter will not stop searching for information because he has read a single book on the issue in question. Most books are heavily biased toward one side or the other. Few books can be considered completely objective in examining political issues.

23. When the voter reads a newspaper or a book to obtain information about a political issue, he should. . . .

what? (believe everything he reads) (believe nothing he reads) (read more than one newspaper or book)

24. Right. Also, magazines may publish articles that contradict one another. A voter should not stop seeking information after reading one article. Often opposing viewpoints are presented in the same magazine, written by another author. If there is not a contradictory article, the voter should seek the other side of the issue in another magazine.

25. The intelligent voter will not stop reading after locating an article that states the case for one side of an issue in a magazine, because magazines. . . what? (print contradictory articles) (seldom say anything important) (usually lie in the first article)

26. Materials published by political parties state the point of view of the party based on its own interests. The voter must seek the materials of all parties involved in the issue.

27. Although friends are often valuable sources of information, the intelligent voter realizes that people he may admire sometimes hold opinions that differ from his. It is not enough to vote for an issue or candidate simply because you have been assured by a neighbor that it is the thing to do.

28. Just as friends may differ in political beliefs, members of your own family may hold opinions that you cannot accept. There is no reason why a wife should vote as her husband or children do, simply because she feels required to do so. An intelligent vote must be a personal decision.

29. The intelligent voter realizes that materials published by political parties generally present the side of an issue that. . . what? (is fair to both sides of the issue) (is based on its own interests) (is of no interest to you anyway)

30. When advised about a particular political issue by family or friends, the intelligent voter will vote according to. . . what? (how his friends vote) (how his family votes) (how he personally feels about the issue)

31. Speakers may present opposing views on the same issue. Most speakers will cover only one side. Even if the speaker is considered an expert on the subject, the voter must be aware that there are experts that hold completely opposing viewpoints.

32. Newsreels and television newscasts may influence your judgement by the way they show events that happened. The voter must realize how facts may be altered simply by the characteristics of the medium which presents the event. For example, television may show scenes that are visually exciting, simply because that is what the viewers want to see. Often the scenes are not characteristic of the actual event. The intelligent voter must be aware of this.

33. The intelligent voter is also aware of the fact that different groups to which he belongs may totally disagree with one another. Each group has special interests in the same issue. An intelligent voter never commits his vote to the position taken by a group to which he belongs until he has examined the issues privately.

34. When a voter watches an event on television, he must realize that the event he has seen has. . . what? (never really happened) (been changed by the medium to some extent) (happened just as he saw it)

35. When a voter hears an expert speak on a particular viewpoint concerning an issue, the voter must

realize that . . . what? (the speaker is an expert and must be believed) (the speaker is smarter than he is) (there are experts with opposing viewpoints)

36. Right. One of the best ways for a voter to make up his mind on a particular issue is to attend a discussion group. Everywhere in our country there are small and large groups who assemble to discuss questions. It may occur in the local barber shop or in the town hall, but in all these groups people are talking, listening, reading, exchanging information and forming opinions. An open mind and a willingness to share can make group discussions a meaningful experience for the voter.

37. We have discussed the most common methods by which a voter may receive information on issues and candidates. In noting the weaknesses and pitfalls of using these methods, we have not meant to discredit their value. Out of all of this information the voter can get enough good advice to help form sensible opinions. Such opinions are the highest importance in a democracy, for they guide the people, and the people guide the government.

38. Let's go back and review some of the principles of voting in a democracy that we have discussed in this lesson. Why may the states deny citizens the right to vote? (race and color) (because they have not reached a certain age) (because of sex)

39. Final authority in the United States rests in . . . who? (the people) (the President) (the legislature)

40. Of course. The people of the United States can remain free and democratic if they . . . do what? (vote for men who will carry out the will of the people) (allow the will of a few to rule) (completely trust the President)

41. The key to intelligent voting is to . . . what? (ask a friend how to vote) (flip a coin) (have as much information as possible on the issues)

42. Right. We have learned the importance of the intelligent voter in a democratic society. We have learned that the wishes and opinions of citizens do much to decide the course of the government: In the United States, the people must give the government its authority to act. The intelligent vote is the key to that authority.

The Two-Party System

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1. In this lesson we will examine the two party system and its role in the government of the United States. The history of, changes in and future designs of the two party system point to the way the American people have become the most important link in the chain of democracy.
2. In our country and in each state, groups of people who think somewhat alike on political questions have formed political parties. They wish to use the party as an organization through which they can get the kind of government services they want. Each party has its program and its platform, which set forth the wishes and plans of its members. Political parties are formed by people who generally, . what? (make about the same amount of money) (are of the same faith) (think somewhat alike on political issues)
3. In this country we have what is sometimes called the "Two Party System". This means that we have two "major" or larger parties, the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. These are two large groups of people who usually oppose each other on political questions and usually favor different candidates for office.
4. Traditionally, the Democratic Party has been known as the people's party. It has generally represented the farmer, the worker and the rural areas (especially in the southern states). The Democrats were traditionally thought to be the most liberal political party. The symbol for the Democratic Party is the donkey.
5. The Republican Party has been traditionally associated with big business interests and the metropolitan areas of the east coast states. Industry, bankers and a progressive commerce are generally the basis of the Republican Party. The Republican Party has been traditionally considered the most conservative of the two major parties. The symbol for the Republican Party is the elephant.
6. Why do we speak of the United States as having a "Two-Party" system of government? (There are at least two parties held by Congress every night.) (There are two major political parties.)
7. Which political party has traditionally been known as the "worker's" or "people's" party? (the Democrats) (the Republicans) (the U.S. Marines)
8. Although the two major political parties are still quite different in many respects, a few traditional characteristics of both parties have changed. For instance, the South is no longer purely Democratic as it once was, and the East Coast has ceased to be a Republican stronghold. Today we speak of Liberal Republicans and Conservative Democrats in a way that would have once been meaningless.
9. From time to time there have been formed smaller parties, sometimes called "third parties", "splinters" or "independents". These smaller parties are usually made up of people who are not entirely satisfied with either of the larger parties. Often these small parties have been successful in electing their candidates in state elections but never to a national office.
10. Third parties have offered suggestions for new policies that they believed would help the country or their own groups. Often, these suggestions have proven good, and they have been accepted by the

American people and made into law although the third party, in its entirety, had been rejected at the polls.

11. Small political parties have formed from time to time outside of the major two-parties. What are these small political parties called? (Communists) (Third parties) (Democrats)

12. What has been the major contribution of "third-parties" to the government of the United States? (good presidents) (suggestions for better government) (bigger political conventions)

13. Through the organization of the political parties the voters elect thousands of officials to operate their government. Besides the President and Vice President, voters also elect 435 members to the House of Representatives, 100 Senators to Congress, 50 Governors, 7500 State Legislators and approximately 200,000 city and local officials to each term of office.

14. Each of the major national parties is made up of many smaller groups. Each national political party has many branch organizations in counties and cities. Most of the work of the party is done by the men and women in these local groups. Everywhere the party worker is trying to get the voter to vote for his party's candidates. Thousands of citizens offer themselves willingly for this sort of work just before elections, while others work for their parties at all times.

15. In the days before an election, who accomplishes most of the work of the major political parties? (officials in Washington) (state senators) (workers on the local level)

16. Since the majority of voters in the United States belong to one of the major political parties, it is important that we examine in some detail the ways in which our political parties serve the people.

17. Political parties are useful insofar as they provide us with organizations through which large groups of citizens can take an active part in the government and can express their opinions and wishes in a way which will influence public officials.

18. Political parties keep the people interested in problems of city, state and federal government, so that we may really have a government "by the people".

19. Political parties provide us with organizations through which large groups of citizens can... what? (take an active part in the government) (ignore the problems of the day) (refuse to pay their income tax)

20. Good. Which of the following do political parties do for the voter? (urge them to stay home from elections) (urge them to create new governmental problems) (keep them interested in problems of government)

21. Political parties also help spread truthful information about how the government operates and about how it can be improved.

22. Political parties help put into definite form certain important questions affecting the welfare of the people, by writing them into their programs and platforms.

23. Political parties provide good leadership for our government by nominating candidates who are worthy to represent the people. Voters in this country periodically elect over 200,000 officials, ranging in importance from the President of the United States to the constable of a village. Most of these are nominated by political parties.

24. Political platforms and programs are important to the public because they may . . . what? (voice important questions affecting the people) (look impressive and important) (tell who is a crooked politician)

25. Most of the 200,000 officials of government that are elected are nominated by . . . whom? (the Governor) (the President) (political parties)

26. Political parties also promote good government by insisting that officials who have been nominated through the party's effort shall serve the people well. This is also a good way to get the party's candidates reelected.

27. And finally, political parties exert a strong influence on officials who have been put into office by votes of the opposing party, thus forcing them by public opinion to give good service.

28. Officials who have been nominated through a political party's efforts are generally put under pressure to respond to the party's request to . . . what? (serve the people well) (forget the voters) (make as much money as possible)

29. When we consider how important the political parties have become in the United States, it is difficult to believe that no mention of them was ever made in the Constitution. Political parties came into existence simply because they were needed.

30. Political parties get their authority from the citizens who join them and they delegate authority to party leaders. For this reason, the parties serve large groups of citizens who wish to use the party as a good way to make their own objectives known and to put them into effect.

31. A political party can be no better than its members, for the members set the standards for the whole group.

32. From what source do political parties get their authority to function? (from the Constitution) (from the citizens who join them) (from the President)

33. What does the United States Constitution say about the role of political parties in the government of the nation? (It doesn't mention them.) (It forbids them.) (It recommends them.)

34. Although the advantages of operating under a two-party system are many, we must also examine some of the disadvantages that may exist as a result of the system.

35. Citizens may join a political party for the wrong reasons. Without reading the platform of the party, the voter may join one side or the other for such irrelevant reasons as: his parents were members of a particular party, so he feels obligated to join the same party. He may join a party simply because he lives in a geographic area that has always been in favor of one party or the other or he may join the majority party, even though he disagrees with them, simply to have a better chance to influence others.

36. A member of a political party may vote a straight party ticket in an election. In other words, he may vote for candidates simply because they belong to his party, giving no consideration to personal qualifications.

37. Which of these is the wrong reason for a citizen to join a particular political party? (agrees with their platform) (disagrees with the other party) (father belonged to that party)

38. Right. What is meant by the phrase, "voting the straight party ticket"? (voting for everyone who belongs to the same party you do) (voting for the straight party) (walking to the poll in a straight line)

39. Another reason why some people join a particular political party is to be on the side of the winning party in state, local or national elections. Needless to say, such an attitude totally defeats the purpose of the two-party system and its effect of changing the government of our country.

40. In this lesson we have examined the two-party system of political parties. We have seen the development, the advantages and disadvantages of a rather unique way by which the citizen can make his voice heard in the government of the United States.

41. It is impossible to say at this time whether the two-party system will continue. The increasing strength of third parties and rather serious disagreements within the major parties suggest that our nation may be moving toward a tri-party system. Such a change could result in an even stronger and more representative form of government.

42. Regardless of the number of parties, the platforms, issues and problems involved, political parties will continue to serve the American people as long as they continue to actively support and participate in political affairs on every level of our nation's government.

The Legislative Branch

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1. In this lesson we will study the Legislative Branch of the Federal Government. We will see how it has developed, the role it plays under the Constitution and how it is organized to better serve the people.
2. The Legislative Branch of the Federal Government was provided for in the very first article of the Federal Constitution which read. . . "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."
3. When the Constitution was written, a number of delegates from smaller states asked to be given equal representation with the larger states in both House of Congress. The larger states were against this. Finally, a compromise was reached that each state in the Senate would have two Senators while the House of Representatives would give the states membership on the basis of population.
4. Where is the Legislative Branch of the Federal Government provided for by law? (in the Declaration of Independence) (It isn't provided for.) (in the first article of the Constitution)
5. Right. What is the basis for the number of members a state may send to the House of Representatives? (population) (geographic boundry) (bank account)
6. The idea of having two Houses of Congress came from the state constitutions. The states had observed how a single council often relied upon its own interests in making decisions. With two Houses, bills and issues that affected the people were double-checked before passing into law. This idea was adopted into Federal law.
7. The qualifications of members of Congress were left to the states. Most states insisted that Senators and Representatives be property owners in the states they represented. Other laws evolved as the number of states increased in number and population.
8. The Federal Government, however, laid down a few requirements for Congress. Federal law states that a Senator must be 30 years old at the time of his election, must have been a citizen of the United States for at least 9 years, and have actually lived in the state he represents.
9. Federal law sets forth these requirements for Representatives: They must be at least 25 years old when elected, have been a citizen of the United States for at least 7 years and have lived in the state they represent.
10. Who set the qualifications for members of the Congress? (the Federal Government) (the State Governments) (both the Federal and State Governments)
11. Before a candidate for the Senate can be declared qualified, he must be how old at the time of his election? (25) (30) (40)
12. Correct. You have learned that each state is represented in the upper House of Congress by two Senators. For example, the state of Alaska, which has a population of just under 300,000 inhabitants

has as many votes in the Senate as the state of California which has nearly 20,000,000 residents.

13. Although the population of the United States has rapidly increased, the number of representatives has increased much more slowly. There were 65 representatives in the first Congress. Today, with over 200,000,000 people in the United States the House has increased to 435 members. If we were now allotted a representative for the same number of persons as in the first Congress, the House today would have a membership of over 6,800 persons.

14. No matter how small a state is, it is allowed at least one member in the House of Representatives. Larger states are divided into districts of nearly equal population, and each district elects one representative. Every part of the state must be in a voting district. In some states the districts have not been changed in years and some areas have a much greater population than others.

15. Texas has ten times the population of the state of Rhode Island. Which state will have the greater number of Senators in Congress? (Texas) (Rhode Island) (They will both have the same number.)

16. Right. New York has twenty times the population of the state of North Dakota. Which state will have the greater number of Representatives in the House of Representatives? (New York) (North Dakota) (They will both have the same number.)

17. The term of office for a United States Senator is 6 years. Senators are chosen at the national elections held in November of each even-numbered year, but only one-third of them are elected at any one election. In this way the Senate can never be made up entirely of new Senators, but will always have at least a two-thirds majority of experienced members.

18. The term of office for a member of the United States House of Representatives is two years. Representatives also are elected in November of even-numbered years. Since many members of the House are well enough liked in their districts to be reelected over and over again, the House is never completely filled with new members at any one time.

19. Since members of the House of Representatives are chosen every 2 years, the life of a Congress is said to be 2 years. The 20th Amendment of the Constitution provides that the Congress shall meet in regular session at noon on January 3 of each year unless it shall pass a law to fix a different date. It remains in session until its members vote to adjourn. The President may call a special session whenever he thinks it is necessary.

20. The term of office for a United States Senator is how many years? (2 years) (4 years) (6 years)

21. The term of office for a member of the United States House of Representatives is how many years? (2 years) (4 years) (6 years)

22. In many ways the two Houses of Congress are equal in power. For instance, either House has power to start the consideration of any proposed law. Each House has the power to vote for, or against, any proposed law that is sent to it for approval after being passed by the other House.

23. In some ways the Senate is more powerful than the House. For instance, the Senate has the power to block the President's choice of officials to fill many important offices, by refusing its consent. The Senate must also give its consent to any treaty before the treaty can go into effect. The Senate also has the power to try all impeachments of federally elected officials.

24. On the other hand, the House has one very powerful function. All laws that deal with the raising of revenue must be passed by the House before the Senate can act upon them.

25. Let us suppose that the President has decided to appoint a friend to an important government position. Which House of Congress could block the President's appointment? (the Senate) (the House) (they both could)

26. Yes, the Senate. A bill has been proposed that would raise revenue for the government by taxing a number of imported items. This bill must first be passed by which house? (the House) (the Senate) (either House)

27. Congress is empowered by Section 8 of the First Article of the Constitution to make laws concerning: Tax collection. Borrowing money. Regulation of Domestic and Foreign Commerce. Coining of money. Weights and Measures. Counterfeiting. Naturalization. Bankruptcy.

28. Congress can: Establish Post Offices. Punish Piracy. Declare War. Raise and Support an Army and Navy. Make rules and regulations for the Armed Forces. Call out the militia to enforce federal law, suppress lawlessness or repel invasion.

29. Congress can also make laws to: Assist the states in organizing and arming their militias. Govern the District of Columbia. Put into effect all powers given by the Constitution to the government or any agency or officer of the United States. Regulate territories and properties belonging to the United States.

30. In which of the following areas can Congress make laws, rules and regulations? (It can arrest federal offenders.) (It can impeach a governor.) (It can raise an Army and declare war.)

31. Right. The Constitution also forbids Congress from certain actions. For instance, Congress cannot pass laws that condemn persons of crimes or unlawful acts without a trial. It cannot lay direct taxes on citizens of states, except on the basis of a census already taken. It cannot tax exports from any state. It cannot authorize titles of nobility.

32. Each House of Congress has its leaders. The Vice President of the United States is the President of the Senate. A leader is chosen in the House of Representatives by the members. He is called the Speaker of the House.

33. What is the person chosen as the leader for the House of Representatives called? (the President) (the Speaker of the House) (the Secretary of Defense)

34. That is correct. Let's discuss in the next few frames how a bill becomes law in the Congress. A bill is usually suggested by a Congressman who speaks for the people he represents. It is then written up and handed to the clerk of the House. When the bill reaches the clerk's desk, it is given a title and a number. This is called the "first reading" of the bill.

35. The bill is then sent to a proper committee which has been set up to study proposed laws in a given area, such as taxes, defense, immigration, education, and so forth. The committee takes a vote on the proposed bill and either accepts or rejects it. If the bill is accepted, the committee reports to the House that the bill should be passed. It may, however, request that some changes be made in the bill.

36. After the bill is released from the committee, it is read, sentence by sentence, by the clerk to the

House. This is called the "second reading" of the bill. After the bill has been read, the Senate may make some suggestions for change. This is called the "third reading." It is then put to a vote. The members of the House may vote "yes" or "no."

37. The first official step in the life and passage of a bill is when the bill is given a number and title by what member of the Congress? (Speaker of the House) (Clerk) (President)

38. Yes. If a bill is approved and released by the committee assigned to study it, where does the bill then go? (It is then considered law.) (It is read by the clerk to Congress) (It is put away until next year.)

39. After a bill passes one House, it goes through the same steps in the other House. Both Houses must approve a bill before it can become law. If the bill is changed in any way by the second House, the bill must go back to the House where it started. If the bill is approved by both Houses, it is ready for the President to sign.

40. After the bill has been approved by both Houses, it is presented to the President. The President may sign the bill. . . in which case, the bill becomes a law. However, if the President does not approve, he can refuse to sign the bill. He gives his reasons and sends it back to the House in which it started. This is called a veto.

41. A veto by the President may be overruled by Congress if two-thirds of both Houses of Congress still wish to pass the bill. In this case the bill becomes a law without the President's signature. Also, a bill automatically passes if the President does not sign the bill within ten days after it reaches his desk. A President will sometimes not sign a bill that he doesn't personally approve of.

42. If a President refuses to sign a bill into law and sends it back to Congress with his reasons for not signing the bill, we say that the bill has been. . . what? (passed) (returned to sender) (vetoed)

43. Right. How may a veto by the President be overruled by Congress on a particular piece of legislation? (impeach the President) (pass the bill with 2/3 majority in both Houses) (ask the Vice President to sign the bill)

44. In this lesson, we have examined the role of Congress in making the laws which govern our nation. We have seen how both Houses are elected, organized and how they work together as an effective body of government. The Legislative Branch of the Federal Government speaks directly for the citizens of the United States.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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The Judicial Branch

1. In this lesson we will study the Judicial Branch of the Federal Government. We will see how it has developed, the role it plays under the Constitution and how it works with the Legislative and Executive Branches of the Government.
2. The purpose of the Judicial Branch of our Federal Government is to explain and interpret laws and to punish those who break Federal laws.
3. Just as the Legislative Branch of the government was designed to make the laws, the Judicial Branch was designed to help understand their meaning. Sometimes the meaning of Federal laws is not clear, and the law cannot be enforced until it is better explained.
4. What is the major purpose of the Judicial Branch of our Federal Government? (make laws) (explain and interpret laws) (help those who want to run for office)
5. Yes, you're right. In the next few frames we will examine in some depth the many roles played by the Judicial Branch of the Federal Government. Among other things our Federal Courts do, they explain the meaning of the Constitution. Since the Constitution is the highest law of our land, this is a very important task.
6. The Judicial Branch is often called upon to explain treaties and agreements that the United States has signed with other governments. These explanations are often carried on jointly with the courts of other nations.
7. When a person has been accused of breaking a Federal law, he is brought to trial in one of our Federal Courts. The Judicial Branch must decide whether he has really broken the law or not, based on the actual facts of the case, the true meaning of the law, and how the law applies to the facts proven in court.
8. What agency of the Federal Government would try a person accused of breaking Federal law? (the F.B.I.) (Congress) (the Federal Courts)
9. Often the Constitution of the United States must be explained before the government can pass or enforce an existing law. Who must examine the Constitution and explain its real meaning? (the Congress) (the Judicial Branch) (the President)
10. The Federal Courts also play an important role within the states. Often states must bring their disputes among themselves to the Federal Judicial Branch. Also, if a citizen of one state has a legal dispute with a citizen of another state, a Federal Court may settle it.
11. The Constitution gave the Legislative and Executive Branches of the Federal Government many difficult duties to perform. The courts act as a check on both branches in deciding whether one or the other has tried to use more authority than it was actually given by the people in the Federal Constitution.
12. The Constitution gave certain powers to the Federal Government and reserved certain powers for

the states. The Federal Judiciary must often decide when the Federal or the State Governments have taken more power than they should according to the Constitution.

13. What agency serves as a check to keep the Legislative and Executive Branches of the Federal Government from using more authority than they were given under the Constitution? (local police) (the Judicial Branch) (the Armed Forces)

14. Correct. If a citizen in Texas has a dispute with a citizen in New Mexico, where can the parties go in order to obtain a settlement of their disagreement? (Texas Court) (New Mexico Court) (Federal Court)

15. Right again. The only Federal Court provided for in the Constitution is the Supreme Court of the United States. Let us examine the Supreme Court in some detail.

16. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the nation. When it makes a decision there is no other court to which the case can be taken on appeal. Its decisions are final.

17. Although Congress did not create the Supreme Court, it has the power to pass various laws about its organization and work. The Congress decides from time to time how many Justices the court shall have and what their salaries shall be.

18. The President of the United States appoints Supreme Court Justices. These appointments must, however, be approved by the Senate. Within certain limits, the Congress may decide what cases shall be tried in the Supreme Court by the Constitution.

19. What is the highest court in the United States called? (Juvenile Court) (Congress) (the Supreme Court)

20. Right. Who has the power to pass laws governing the organization and work of the Supreme Court of the United States? (Congress) (No one has the power.) (other higher courts)

21. Yes. Congress must approve the appointment of Supreme Court Justices. How do they obtain their positions? (elected by the people) (appointed by the President) (appointed by other judges)

22. The fathers of our Constitution did not write the details of our court system into the Constitution. They left to Congress the authority to decide when to establish more Federal Courts and Judgeships, and what cases each kind of Federal Court should hear. Congress can even change or abolish any Federal Court except the Supreme Court.

23. Congress has established three kinds of Federal Courts. These are the District Courts, the Courts of Appeals for various circuits and the Special Courts. These lower Federal Courts keep the work of the Supreme Court from becoming too heavy.

24. Federal cases start in the District Courts. If persons in certain kinds of cases are not satisfied with the District Court's decision, they can appeal to a higher Court of Appeal. Usually, the case goes next to the Court of Appeals, however a case can go directly to the Supreme Court.

25. Who has the power to establish or abolish any Federal Court except the Supreme Court? (the President) (Federal Judges) (the Congress)

26. Right. Federal cases are usually first tried in courts designed to serve various districts of the country. If a

case is appealed, the next court in which the case is tried is usually the... what? (Justice of the Peace Court) (Court of Appeals) (Traffic Court)

27. No matter where you live in the United States there is a Federal Court in your section of the country. Our nation is divided into 11 Judicial Circuits. In each of these circuits there is one Court of Appeals and several District Courts.

28. The Congress has established various special courts in areas where a larger number of claims indicated a special need on the part of citizens for federal service.

29. The first special court was established in 1855. This was the Court of Claims. Before this time, there had been no court to which a person could go to present a money claim against the United States Government.

30. The United States is divided into how many Judicial Circuits? (11) (2) (22)

31. Correct. The first special court established in the United States was intended to aid citizens who believed that they were owed money by the Government. What was the name of this special court? (the State Court of Appeals) (Income Tax Court) (the Court of Claims)

32. Congress later set up a United States Customs Court. This court settles disputes about the amount of customs tax on goods being brought into this country.

33. In order to aid the customs court and fulfill other needs, Congress later established the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. This was an appeals court for customs as well as a court for people who had been refused a patent on some invention and argued that they had been treated unfairly by the Department of Commerce.

34. A special court has also been set up for persons who have received military fines or sentences and wished to appeal them. This court is called the Court of Military Appeals.

35. Let us suppose that you have invented a machine that you are sure will bring you fame and fortune. When you apply for a patent to the Department of Commerce, you are refused. What would be the most logical court to appeal to in such a case? (Federal Inventors Court) (U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals) (United State Court of Claims)

36. Correct. While you were in the Army, you were tried, convicted and sentenced to three years in prison for a crime you did not commit. To what court would you appeal your case? (Court of Military Appeals) (Department of the Army) (U.S. Customs Court)

37. As we mentioned earlier, Federal judges are appointed by the President and approved by the Senate. Most of them hold office as long as they do their work satisfactorily. If a Federal judge commits a serious offense while in office, he may be impeached by the House of Representatives.

38. The Supreme Court of the United States consists of a Chief Justice and 8 Associate Justices. The Chief Justice acts as presiding officer of the court and all the Justices sit as a group. All decisions of the court are reached by a majority vote of the Justices who have taken part in the hearing.

39. All Federal judges are required to uphold the Constitution of the United States. After a new

Federal judge is appointed, he must take the following oath: "I do solemnly swear that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States. So help me God."

40. If a Federal judge commits a serious offense while he is in office, how can he be removed from office? (He can be impeached by the House of Representatives.) (He cannot be removed from office.) (He can be impeached by the Senate.)

41. Yes, that's right. What is the presiding officer of the Supreme Court called? (Speaker of the House) (President) (Chief Justice)

42. Right. In this lesson we have examined the Supreme Court of the United States and the Federal Courts System. We have mentioned the duties and prohibitions placed upon the courts by the Constitution and its role in insuring a fair and just interpretation of the laws of our nation.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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The Presidency

1. In this lesson we will examine the Presidency and the powers vested in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government. We will look at the qualifications, duties and authority given to the President.
2. You probably know that the Legislative Branch of our Government makes the laws of our nation and the Judicial Branch interprets these same laws. No law, however, can be of much value unless it can be put into effect and enforced. The enforcement of the laws is the primary task of the Executive Branch of our Government.
3. The executive power of the Government was given to the President of the United States by the 2nd Article of the Federal Constitution.
4. The Constitution did not give any executive power to anyone besides the President. No executive power was given to the Vice President, or to members of the President's Cabinet or to other officials. This arrangement of total power bothered many of our founding fathers. Although we think of executive power as extending to the entire Executive Branch of Government, it is important to remember that the Constitution put all executive powers under the President.
5. What is the major duty of the Executive Branch of Government under the Constitution? (to enforce the laws) (to make the laws) (to interpret the laws)
6. According to the Constitution, all executive powers of the Federal Government were placed in the hands of whom? (Congress) (President) (Courts)
7. Before we examine the structure of the entire Executive Branch of Government and the power that the President now shares with them, let's take a close look at the President of the United States. The chief power of the President of the United States is to enforce the Constitution, the laws made by the Congress and all treaties made by the United States.
8. The Constitution provides that the President must be a natural-born citizen of the United States. He must be at least 35 years old when he takes office and must have been a resident within the United States for at least 14 years.
9. The President's term of office as provided in the Constitution is 4 years. The 22nd Amendment to the Constitution limits the number of times a person may be elected to the office of President. He may not be elected to the Presidency for more than two terms.
10. Robert Jones has decided to run for President of the United States. He is 25 years old, was born in New York City and has lived in the United States all of his life. According to the requirements set up by the Constitution, Mr. Jones cannot be elected President of the United States. Why can he not be elected? (not a natural born citizen) (hasn't been a resident long enough) (too young)
11. According to the 22nd Amendment, how many times may a person be elected President of the United States? (just once) (no limit) (twice)

12. Candidates for the office of the President are chosen at conventions held by the principal political parties. Each political party selects a city as the meeting place of its convention. It arranges to have its conventions meet in the early summer of the election year, and to have each of its state organizations send a group of delegates.

13. After the convention has elected its officers and committees and has adopted a platform of party principles, it is ready to nominate a candidate for President and, afterward, one for Vice President. The chairman orders a roll call of the states. At this time the members of any state delegation may nominate a candidate for President.

14. After every state delegation has had an opportunity to offer the name of its candidate, all the delegates cast their votes for one of the nominees. The person thus chosen by the delegates becomes the party candidate for President to be voted on in the next November election.

15. Candidates for the office of President are chosen by the major political parties at what kind of meeting? (at a big political party) (at a national convention) (in Congress)

16. What happens to the Presidential nominee chosen by the party? (becomes President immediately) (runs in the November election) (goes to the other parties convention)

17. Let us look at how these Presidential candidates are elected to the Presidency. Members of the Constitutional Convention did not think that the people should vote directly for a President. For this reason, the Constitution provides for an "indirect method" of electing the President.

18. At the November election the voters of each state select as many Presidential electors as the combined number of Representatives and Senators which that state has in the Congress. The electors from all 50 states become a group known as the "electoral college." They never meet; the electoral college's members vote in their own states.

19. Although the electors of the electoral college vote directly for the President and Vice President, the electors in each state usually vote for the candidates who have received the greatest number of votes in their state during the November election. Therefore, it is the people, not the electoral college, who actually determine who will be President of the United States.

20. The Constitution did not want the people to directly vote for a President. For this reason we say that the President is elected using what voting technique? (indirect method) (state lottery) (unfair method)

21. Yes. How do members of each state's electoral college usually vote when choosing a President of the United States? (as they wish) (the way Congress tells them) (the way the people of their state vote)

22. Right. The office of President of the United States is one of the most important and powerful in the world. He must take care that the laws be faithfully executed and must manage the tremendously large organization that carries on our Federal Government. To do this the President is given not only the authority to operate the Executive Branch of the Government, but also important powers in legislative and judicial matters.

23. In legislative matters, the President has power in many areas. He can prevent any bill passed by the Congress from becoming law unless it is passed again, after his veto, by a two-thirds majority vote of each House.

24. He may call Congress together in special session to consider and take action on any national problem that

he considers important. In his annual and special messages to the Congress he may recommend that it pass laws that he believes the people need. Often in his public messages, he may advise the Congress indirectly.

25. The President is the only officer, except the Vice President, elected by the whole people of the United States. Also, as the head of his political party, he may properly urge the members of his party in the Congress to support the programs he recommends.

26. Who may call the Congress together for special sessions when national problems warrant? (Vice President) (President) (Supreme Court)

27. Yes, the President. In judicial matters, the President can exert the full power of the Executive Branch. When vacancies occur, the President appoints Federal judges, including members of the Supreme Court. His appointments, must, however, be confirmed by the United States Senate.

28. The President may grant a full or conditional pardon to any person who has been convicted of breaking a Federal law, except in a case of impeachment. He may shorten the prison term or reduce the fine which has been imposed as punishment for a crime.

29. The Constitution provides that the President shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several states when called into the actual service of the United States. This provision gives the President great power in time of war or danger of war.

30. How are Supreme Court Justices appointed to their terms? (appointed by other judges) (elected) (appointed by the President with the consent of Congress)

31. The Constitution of the United States give the President great power in time of war by stating that he is... what? (a Four Star General) (great and all-powerful warrior) (Commander-in-Chief)

32. Right. The President has the authority to deal with foreign countries. Foreign nations look upon our President and his Secretary of State as the representatives of the United States who are responsible for establishing and keeping up friendly relations with other countries. The Constitution gives him the power to make treaties, to appoint Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls, and to receive foreign Ambassadors and other Public Ministers.

33. The President appoints officials to represent the United States. These appointments must, however, be approved by the Senate. He is responsible, through the Department of State, for the protection of our citizens when they travel abroad and for the protection of foreign persons traveling in this country. He may make treaties with other countries; however, these too must be approved by the Senate.

34. The President may make "executive agreements" with foreign governments on matters that do not require the approval of the Senate. He may also order our Armed Forces to any part of the world.

35. The President cannot make a treaty with a foreign power or appoint a representative for the United States without the express approval of whom? (Vice President) (the people of the U.S.) (Senate)

36. Right. Who has the power to send the Armed Forces of the United States to any part of the world? (Commander-in-Chief) (Secretary of the Navy) (Secretary of the Army)

37. We have mentioned the President's right to appoint Supreme Court Justices, Federal justices, Ambassadors and Ministers. He also chooses the heads of the 11 executive departments, which carry on the principal business of the government, and appoints many other persons to important Federal positions.

38. It is very important to remember, however, that most of the workers in the Executive Branch of the Government are not appointed by the President. Thousands of workers in the Executive Department are selected through the Civil Service system. This method of appointment requires them to pass an examination showing their fitness for the positions they are seeking.

39. On the 20th of January following his election in November, the President of the United States begins his official duties with a ceremony called the Inauguration. It is customary for him to go to the Capitol to take his oath of office, which is administered to him by the Chief Justice of the United States.

40. The Presidential Oath of Office as stated in the Constitution reads. . . "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

41. Most of the workers in the Executive Branch of the Government are not appointed to their jobs. How are they selected? (through friends in Congress) (through Civil Service) (hired by the Vice President)

42. What is the ceremony in which the President of the United States is sworn into office? (Swearing-in party) (Swearing-at party) (Inauguration)

43. Right. In this lesson we have examined the office of the President of the United States and his role as Chief Officer of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government. Although the power given to the President by the Constitution has been apportioned to other individuals in the Executive Branch, the President remains the most important figure in the Government of our Nation.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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The President's Cabinet

1. In this lesson we will be concerned with the President's Cabinet and the executive departments and agencies which help the President enforce and administer Federal laws. This lesson contains a great deal of information and is presented quite rapidly; therefore, you may wish to repeat it more than once.
2. Although the Constitution makes no provision for executive departments, 11 have been created by the Congress. In doing this, Congress provided that the heads of the departments would be chosen by the President with the approval of the Senate. The heads of the executive departments form a council called the "President's Cabinet."
3. George Washington was the first to appoint a presidential Cabinet. His Cabinet, established in 1789, was composed of only 4 members. As the services of the government increased, 8 new departments were authorized by the Congress, for a total of 12. In 1970, President Nixon abolished the Cabinet position of the Post Office Department when he created the United States Postal Service. Therefore, 11 executive departments now exist.
4. The head of each department is called the secretary. Each secretary is responsible to the President, and the President is responsible to the country for each member of his Cabinet and the work of their departments. He may dismiss a Cabinet member at any time. A new President may retain some of the experienced members of a previous Cabinet, but usually he surrounds himself with advisors of his own choosing. He may call meetings with his Cabinet as often as he wishes.
5. The law fixes no special qualifications for Cabinet members. Each Cabinet member has authority delegated to him by the President to manage his own department. As an officer of the Federal Government, a Cabinet member's duties extend to all parts of the country; therefore, he must have many assistants and advisors. Executive departments are divided into many bureaus, divisions, offices and services through which different parts of a Cabinet member's work will be accomplished.
6. When the President abolished a certain executive department in 1970, the President's Cabinet decreased from 12 Cabinet members to 11 Cabinet members. What was that department? (Department of Inventions) (Department of National Parks) (Post Office Department)
7. To whom is the secretary of each department directly responsible? (state governors) (President) (chief justice)
8. For the rest of this lesson, we will examine the organization and chief objectives of each department in the Executive Branch. Let's begin with the Department of State. In the executive department, the Secretary of State is the next highest in rank after the Vice President. The Secretary of State is the President's advisor on matters relating to foreign policy.
9. The general objectives of the Department of State are: to maintain friendly relations between the United States and foreign countries, to build up our foreign trade and commerce, and to protect citizens of the United States and their property abroad.
10. In order to carry out the general objectives, the Department of State performs the following tasks:

It supervises the foreign service of the United States. It aids in the making and enforcing of treaties and agreements with foreign countries. It issues passports, arranges receptions for foreign ambassadors, gathers information about the economic, political and social conditions in foreign countries, and helps decide whether a new foreign government should be recognized by the government of the United States.

11. After the Vice President, who is the highest ranking officer in the executive department? (Secretary of State) (Chief of Police) (State of Affairs)

12. Which department in the President's Executive Branch is in charge of issuing passports and protecting American citizens and their property abroad? (Department of Defense) (Department of State) (Department of Tourism)

13. The principal objective of the Department of Defense is to protect and defend our national safety. It also controls a number of non-military activities. The Department of Defense is headed by the Secretary of Defense, who is a member of the President's Cabinet.

14. The Defense Department is composed of three separate sub-divisions. The Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy and the Department of the Air Force are all under the Department of Defense. Together, the chiefs of these three branches of the military are known as the Armed Forces Policy Council and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

15. Each of the three military departments has a secretary who is responsible for matters relating to defense in his particular field. The military departments recruit and train officers and enlisted personnel, procure necessary equipment, build bases and care for the improvement of rivers, harbors, and canals.

16. What is the stated principal objective of the Department of Defense? (to start wars) (to protect and defend national security) (to watch for Communists)

17. Good. Now answer this question. The Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force, under the Department of Defense, compose a council known as the... what? (Big Three) (Department of Military Might) (Joint Chiefs of Staff)

18. Right. The Attorney General is the head of the Department of Justice and is the chief law officer of the Federal Government. He represents the United States in legal matters and gives advice and opinions when requested by the President of the United States. Frequently the services of the Department of Justice are used for the drawing up of new legislation about new and difficult problems.

19. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is a branch of the Department of Justice. It has charge of investigating crimes in violation of Federal laws and of finding and arresting offenders.

20. Among the duties of the Department of Justice are: conducting suits in behalf of the government; supervising United States attorneys and marshalls; supervising federal prinson; giving advisory opinions on legal questions; enforcing immigration laws; and regulating the sale of narcotics and dangerous drugs in interstate and foreign commerce.

21. Answer this question. Who is the chief law officer of the Federal Government? (Chief of Police) (F.B.I.) (Attorney General)

22. Right. What branch of the Department of Justice has charge of investigating crimes in violation of Federal

laws and of finding and arresting offenders? (C.I.A) (F.B.I.) (L.A.P.D.)

23. The principal objective of the Department of the Interior is to protect and develop the natural resources of the country for the benefit of all the people.

24. Among the duties of the Department of the Interior are: to study the natural resources and exercise control over their use; to supervise the use of watered lands; to guard the health and welfare of the American Indian; to regulate hunting and fishing laws; and to supervise the national parks.

25. The principal objective of the Department of Agriculture is to help the farmer raise good crops and sell them at a profit.

26. Among the many services rendered by the Department of Agriculture are: to encourage soil-building practices and crop rotation; to help develop better livestock; to issue reports on the supply, movement and prices of farm products; to fight animal and plant diseases; and to provide a complete credit system for agriculture, including facilities for farmers' cooperative marketing, purchasing, and business service organizations.

27. Now let's review for a moment before we discuss the other executive departments. Which department of the Executive Branch is entrusted with the health, welfare and education of the American Indian? (Department of Interior) (Department of Indians) (Department of Justice)

28. Which department of the Executive Branch is entrusted with the supervision and development of our national parks? (Department of Agriculture) (Department of States) (Department of Interior)

29. What is the principle objective of the Department of Agriculture? (to help the farmer move to the city) (to help the farmer raise and sell crops) (to help the farmer find better employment)

30. The principal objectives of the Department of Commerce are to promote and develop the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States, as well as the mining, manufacturing, shipping, and fishing industries.

31. The services of the Department of Commerce are mostly carried out through the use of a large number of bureaus and agencies. Among them are: the Bureau of International Commerce; the Coast and Geodetic Survey; the Bureau of the Census; the Patent Office, the Bureau of Standards; and the United States Weather Service.

32. The Department of Labor advances the public interest by promoting the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, improving their working conditions and advancing their opportunities for profitable employment.

33. Among the services rendered by the Department of Labor are: to collect information on the subject of labor, the hours and wages of workers and ways of promoting their welfare. It reports on matters relating to the welfare of women as a working force. It helps set up better working conditions; and it sets standards of hours, wages, and working conditions under which many kinds of government supplies are manufactured.

34. Which executive department uses bureaus and agencies to promote such enterprises as manufacturing, shipping and mining? (Department of Labor) (Department of Commerce) (Department of Public

Works)

35. Which executive department is most responsible for better working conditions, higher wages and advancements for American workers? (Department of Labor) (Department of Commerce) (Department of Fair Wages)

36. The principal objectives of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is to administer and supervise those government agencies responsible for the promotion of health, education, and economic security.

37. The major services offered by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare are: to protect and improve the health of the people through research and application of new knowledge; to prevent and control disease; to collect statistical and other information on educational institutions and administrative procedures; and to advise and consult with the state and local school officials on educational matters. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare also administers Social Security programs throughout the United States, and enforces the Pure Food, Drug and Cosmetic laws.

38. The principal objectives of the Department of Housing and Urban Development are to assist the President in administering of the programs of the Federal Government which relate to housing and urban development. This includes furnishing information to aid state, county, and other local governments in developing solutions to community development problems.

39. Among the services offered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development are: advising and coordinating Federal housing and urban development programs; developing and recommending policies to promote the orderly development of communities and metropolitan areas; and encouraging private homebuilding and mortgage-lending industries to make contributions to housing, urban development, and the national economy.

40. Answer this question. Which executive department administers Social Security programs for the Federal Government? (Department of Labor) (Department of Health, Education and Welfare) (Department of Commerce)

41. Programs for Federal housing and development of communities and metropolitan areas are suggested by what department of the Executive Branch? (Department of Building Codes) (Department of Community Development) (Department of Housing and Urban Development)

42. The last department we will examine is the Department of Transportation. The principal objective of the Department of Transportation is to improve safety and efficiency in every means of transportation. . . automobiles, trains, planes, and ships.

43. Among the services rendered by the Department of Transportation are: supporting and promoting research and development in the field of transportation; providing general leadership in the identification and solution of transportation problems; and encouraging the cooperation of Federal, state, and local governments to establish transportation policies which will serve the needs of the public, private industry, labor and national defense.

44. In addition to the 11 executive departments, there are many other government agencies that share the duty of placing the Federal laws into effect. Some are totally independent of the Executive Branch; others are members of other branches of the Federal Government. Such agencies are: Civil Service Commission, General Accounting Office, Federal Trade Commission, Federal Communications Commission, Veterans' Administration, National Labor Relations Board, Atomic Energy Commission, and United States Postal Service.

45. As cities grow, the need for better and more economical transportation systems faces city planners. Which executive department would most likely be involved in designing better ways of travel? (Department of Tourism) (Department of Transportation) (Department of Trains)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Gv 10

Taxes: How We Pay for our Government Reference Folder

1. In this lesson we will look at how the many services of the government are financed. We'll briefly study the types of taxes collected on a local, state and Federal level, and discuss our duty as citizens to pay for the advantages and services our government offers.
2. The people support their government by paying taxes. All money paid as taxes must be used for public purposes. For the next few frames, let's pretend that we live in a community without any of the services for which taxes are collected. If citizens did not pay taxes, many of the things we almost take for granted would be vastly different.
3. Without taxes, we would have no policemen to preserve the peace. There would be no jails for criminals. There would be no courts. Our property would not be protected by law. We would find it less safe to travel from place to place.
4. Without taxes, there would be no public schools for our children. There would be no public-school classes for grown-ups or special free schools for teachers. There would be no public playgrounds or public parks.
5. Without taxes, our health would not be so well-protected against contagious diseases. Our food would not be inspected, and we would not have expert advice as to whether it was fit to eat. Our water supply might not be kept pure and drinkable. Garbage might not be removed promptly.
6. What is the major way people have of financially supporting the services of their government in the United States? (by paying taxes) (by asking the rich to give money) (the government performs no services).
7. If the people of the United States refused to pay taxes to the government, what would be the probable outcome? (There would be no change.) (The government would borrow the money.) (Government services for the people would have to stop.)
8. How do our governments manage their financial affairs? Our nation, most of our states and many of our cities have budget systems. A budget system is a list of needs for which money must be spent, an estimate of how much money each need will cost, and another estimate as to the sources of revenue. When the amount of money needed is the same as the amount of money available, we say that the budget is balanced.
9. In most states, the governor plans the budget. In other cases, a board or commission is in charge of the planning. After the budget is planned, it is submitted to the state legislature, which must approve it.
10. In a county, the county board usually plans the budget. In a city, as a rule, the mayor, the city manager, or a special board has this duty.
11. Answer this question. When the amount of money needed is the same as the amount of money available on a budget, we say that the budget is. . . what? (crooked) (balanced) (unbalanced)

12. In most states, the budget is planned by what government official or agency? (mayor) (State Budget Bureau) (governor)
13. The Federal Government also has a budget and, like the states and cities, must plan how to meet its bills. The President, with the help of the director of the Office of Management and Budget, figures out what expenses of the government are likely to be for the next year. He then suggests how the money may be raised to meet these expenses.
14. When the budget plan is completed, it is sent to Congress. Congress then approves or rejects the proposed expenditures and revenues.
15. Only Congress has the authority to decide how money shall be raised and spent by the Federal Government. The President and the executive departments cannot spend any money unless they are so authorized by Congress.
16. Which official or agency plans the budget for the Federal Government? (President) (Treasury Department) (Internal Revenue)
17. Only one branch of the Government actually has the authority to decide how money shall be raised and spent. Which branch has this authority? (Executive) (Judicial) (Legislative)
18. There are a number of ways in which the Federal Government gets the money that it needs to pay the cost of its services to the people. We cannot study them all, but here are the most important sources: by taxing the income of persons and business organizations; by taxing the manufacture and sale of liquor, cigarettes, tobacco, playing cards, firearms, cosmetics and gasoline; and by collecting estate taxes on inherited sums of money and property.
19. The Federal Government also obtains money by: collecting custom duties (that is, taxes on many different kinds of goods that are brought into the United States from foreign countries); and by special taxes on such things as theater tickets, club dues, and telephone and telegraph messages.
20. Federal money is also obtained from citizens paying part of the cost of Social Security insurance, from the sale of government property, from tolls paid by ships passing through the Panama Canal, and from payments from foreign governments who owe us money.
21. How does the purchase of a deck of playing cards aid the support of our Federal Government? (Government officials like all card players.) (A Federal tax must be paid on every deck of cards.) (The government manufactures playing cards.)
22. What is meant by the term "paying a custom duty"? (a tax on imported products) (a tax on people who have different customs or manners) (a tax paid by all customers)
23. Like the Federal Government, the state governments receive funds from a number of sources. Here are the most important ones in most states: Many states require persons living within their borders to pay an income tax. A state property tax is often paid on the value of land, buildings, furniture, equipment, and other forms of wealth. Nearly all states collect an inheritance tax against the property of their own people when they die. Some states have a business tax on the earnings of business concerns.
24. A very general form of state tax is known as a franchise tax. It is charged against private companies such as railroads, streetcars, and bus companies, and electric and gas companies, whose business requires that they use

public highways or other public property. There is a state gasoline tax. There are state license fees for owners of automobiles, trucks, buses and motorcycles. There are also state license fees for the sale of liquor, tobacco, and other articles.

25. Some states charge fees for recording legal documents, such as mortgages and deeds. Tolls are collected by states on docks, canals, bridges, highways and ferries. Every state collects fines from people convicted of breaking the law. Many states collect a sales tax on everything sold in the state. The state may receive money from the Federal Government to be spent for certain purposes.

26. Some private companies have to pay a state sales tax called a franchise tax. What is a franchise tax? (a tax paid on foods eaten in restaurants) (a tax paid by companies who use public property) (a state sales tax)

27. Which of the following is a tax not charged by both Federal and state Governments? (gasoline taxes) (inheritance taxes) (sales taxes, customs duties)

28. The cities, like the Federal and state Governments, need funds with which to operate. Although taxes vary from town to town, there are some fees which are common in almost every locale. Among the ways cities raise money are: by charging general property taxes against property such as land, buildings, furniture, machinery, etc.; by issuing permits to automobile drivers, hunters, fishermen, dog owners, and others; and by placing city licenses on sellers of liquor, tobacco, or operators of places of amusement.

29. City franchises may be issued to private business companies in the same way that state franchise taxes are charged. Taxes on the earnings of local public service corporations such as waterworks, electric light companies, and gas companies may be charged. Fines may be collected from those who break city laws.

30. The cities may receive money from the state government for education, road building and other services. The cities may also receive Federal funds for specific purposes. Often cities charge special taxes, called assessments, on those who will receive some special benefit from public improvement (such as owners of homes on a street that will be paved by the city). Finally, some cities have city sales taxes.

31. From which of the following sources may a city not raise funds for government services? (income tax on wages) (licenses and permits) (special assessments)

32. Who must pay a special city tax called an assessment? (criminals) (those who receive special benefits from public improvement) (those who sell gasoline or beer)

33. Everyone is really paying taxes in one way or another, either directly or indirectly. A person who rents a house to avoid paying a property tax is really helping to pay the property tax of the landlord. When we buy at stores, we find in some states that we have to pay a sales tax; but in all states we are helping, by the price we pay, to supply the earnings on which the storekeeper must pay income and other taxes.

34. Since all people are taxpayers, and are paying for the services of their government, they should be interested in knowing whether the government is spending their tax money wisely.

35. Here are a few things you can do to determine if your tax money is being spent wisely: Take the time to read the Federal, state and city budgets when they are published. If they are not published, ask officials for a copy of the government budget. When an area of interest is obviously not being adequately funded, contact government officials and find out why tax money was not used. On a state and Federal level, contact legislative representatives about expensive projects that seem to you to have little or no value. Ask for an explanation.

36. On the local level, you should attend city council meetings and make your thoughts regarding the expenditure of public funds known to council members. Know your tax laws on Federal, state and local levels. You should pay only your fair share. Reevaluate your political party affiliations in terms of attitudes of the party toward spending, raising money, and economic theories.

37. We have discussed so many different methods used to obtain money by the Federal, state and local governments, perhaps it would be wise to review some of the terms we have used. What is the tax we pay on our earnings called? (income tax) (sales tax) (license fee)

38. Good. When a person pays the state or Federal Government a part of the money that he has inherited from someone else, what kind of a tax is he paying? (an income tax) (an inheritance tax) (a franchise tax)

39. When a person must pay a certain amount of money because he is bringing certain products into the United States, we say that he is paying what kind of tax? (a customs duty) (a transportation tax) (a foreign export tax)

40. Often cities will charge a special tax that people who will receive some special benefit from public improvement must pay. What is this special tax usually called? (property tax) (city sales tax) (assessment)

41. Think of the kinds of taxes you pay in your community. Try to decide whether they are local, state, or Federal taxes, or a combination of two or more. Then consider some of the things in your community, state, and nation that you get for your tax dollar. Taxes are really a bargain when you consider the services you receive.

42. In this lesson, we considered the importance of the tax system to our government. We have reviewed the kinds of taxes, the services they pay for and our responsibility as citizens to see that the tax dollar is well spent. A democratic government is an expensive ideal, but the price of freedom cannot be truly defined in terms of dollars and cents.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Gv 11

The Organization and Operation of our City Government

Reference Folder

1. In this lesson we will discuss the objectives, purposes and organization of city governments. It is important that we not underestimate local government; the city government touches our lives every time we leave our homes. You may wish to repeat this lesson several times.
2. When we study the general purpose or objective of our city governments, we find that it is to provide the people with safe and wholesome living conditions in the city.
3. Each state has given its city groups the authority to set up a local government. The fact that the state gives the city a charter clearly shows that the state government is interested in promoting the same objectives as the cities.
4. City problems are often difficult to solve. In one small area, we find a large number of people. Some of them have come from the country to find work in the city. Others have lived in the city all of their lives. Some come from foreign lands; others move from city to city in search of better conditions. Some are wealthy; some are very poor; and some have no jobs. Some are good citizens; others are criminals. Combined, these people make up the city population which the city government must serve.
5. What is the principal objective of any city government? (to keep farmers from moving to the city) (to build better jails and schools) (to provide the people with safe and wholesome living conditions)
6. Right. Who gives the cities the authority to set up local government? (state) (Federal Government) (other cities)
7. What do we expect our city government to do for its citizens? One of the most important duties of the city government is to guard the health of the people. One important health service is to provide plenty of good water. There must be city employees who are experts in inspecting all sorts of food which, if not properly prepared for sale, may become spoiled and harmful. Other experts inspect dairy farms to make sure their products are fit for consumption. Others inspect factories, markets, restaurants, and bakeries to see that they maintain healthful conditions.
8. Most cities have public hospitals and clinics to care for the general health of the citizens. Public hospitals and clinics also offer free services to persons in the city who are too poor to pay for their medical care. Generally, city health services are administered by a city health department. The city must also pay careful attention to the removal of trash, garbage and sewage to insure a healthy environment.
9. Modern health officials know that large numbers of people cannot be crowded together in a city and remain healthy unless adequate health services are provided. Such services must provide everything for the citizen from medical care to control of unnecessary dust, noises, and smoke.
10. City programs designed to preserve the health of its citizens are usually administered by what city department; (the local hospital) (the city health department) (the city garbage department)
11. Good, now answer this question. Why should the city provide services and enforce laws about

such problems as sewage, air pollution, and the quality of food in the city? (Cities make money that way.) (Cities make laws just to bother the citizens who live there.) (These services are important to the health of the cities' citizens.)

12. We expect our city government to give us good streets. A special department of the city is usually in charge of building and repairing streets. If it is well-managed, the street department will plan and build bridges and underpasses where they are needed to make travel easier and safer. It will keep the streets clean and forbid the throwing of trash or rubbish into them. It will also keep the streets well-lighted and properly marked.

13. We expect city government to maintain peace and order. One of the most important departments in the city is the police department. It helps to keep the city an orderly place by arresting lawbreakers and those who disturb the peace. In most large cities, the police department will divide into districts or precincts, and a certain number of policemen will be assigned to each area.

14. Besides preventing crime, other police regulate street traffic and help the city prevent accidents. It also takes care of lost children and the elderly. The policeman must prove himself a good friend to everyone living in the city, for citizens have a right to call on him to help them in many ways.

15. To give better coverage in large cities, the police department is divided into city areas called. . . what? (beats) (zones) (districts or precincts)

16. Which city department is in charge of regulating traffic and preventing accidents? (health department) (street repair department) (police department)

17. We expect city government to prevent and fight fires. Most cities have a regular force of firemen to fight fires. To prevent fires, they must also have strict building regulations; these usually provide for the inspection of building plans and for the issuance of building permits only after the plans have been approved by a building department of the city government.

18. Representatives of the fire department or the building department usually check carefully on the electric wiring in houses and places of business. They examine furnaces, chimneys, and fire escapes, and check on the storage of gasoline, explosives, and motion picture films. They inspect schools, theatres, and other buildings where large numbers of persons come together. Often, firemen are sent to the schools to teach fire prevention and conduct fire drills.

19. We expect city government to maintain schools for the people. Every city must plan for the education of its citizens. This not only requires the building and maintaining of schools for children, but classes for adults as well. City governments give the people other aids to education by maintaining libraries, public lecture halls, and training schools for teachers.

20. Most cities have strict building requirements or codes. These safety rules are usually enforced by what city department? (police department) (fire or building department) (health department)

21. One role of a fire department is even more important than its effectiveness in putting out fires. What is this role? (arresting firebugs) (racing fire engines) (preventing fires)

22. We expect city government to provide for the sick and needy. It is generally agreed that the community must take care of those sick, aged, or helpless persons who cannot take care of themselves. It must provide for the care of the insane, the feeble-minded, the orphans, and the poverty-stricken. These people are often cared

for with the help of state funds and departments.

23. We expect city government to plan for years to come. Most of our older cities have grown without any careful plan for the future. Today we are learning that a well-thought-out city plan is essential for the health and comfort of its citizens. The city planning department is in charge of development of plans that will serve the growth of the city in the years to come. Zoning for business and residences, bigger sewage plants and more public facilities for a growing population are plans that must be considered on a daily basis.

24. We expect city government to regulate public utilities. In some cities there are public utility companies that supply gas, electricity, telephone service, and public transportation for a private profit. The city must take the responsibility of regulating the private companies to make sure that the people are treated fairly. Other cities own and operate their own public utilities.

25. Which department in the city government is in charge of planning for the growth of the city in the years to come? (department of city planning) (department of future problems) (public safety department)

26. Public utilities in some cities are owned by the city government. Who owns the public utilities in other cities? (the state) (the Federal Government) (private companies)

27. We have discussed what the citizen expects of his city government. Now, let's look at how the city government has been organized in order to operate efficiently. The cities of the United States have several different forms of government organization. Usually, however, a central elected council directs city business, and hired employees perform city work.

28. The oldest form of city government in the United States is the organization called the "mayor-council" form. Under this arrangement, the mayor is the chief executive officer of the city. He is elected by the people and is given great powers. He appoints the heads of the departments of the city government and a large number of lower officers. A city council is elected by the voters. The city council makes the laws of the city. The mayor and other city officials then carry out the laws made by the city council.

29. Another common form of city government is called the "commission" form. In this organization, three or more commissioners are elected as representatives by the city, and are given law-making and law-enforcing powers. One of the commissioners presides as chairman and is usually called the mayor, although he has no more power than the other commissioners. The commissioners are also the heads of various city departments.

30. The city manager form of government is relatively new, but has been adopted by many large cities. Under this plan, a city council is elected by the people. The city council then chooses a head of the city organization, called the city manager. He appoints the heads of departments and other officers, while the council makes the laws. The city manager and department heads enforce the laws made by the city council. The city manager can be fired by the city at any time.

31. In which form of city government is a mayor elected to serve as chief executive? (mayor-council) (commission) (city manager)

32. Which form of city government has an elected council which hires someone to be the manager of

the city government? (mayor-council) (commission) (city manager)

33. Which form of city government employs an elected commission which has both law-making and law-enforcement powers? (mayor-council) (commission) (city manager)

34. Regardless of the form a city government may take, every city has some system of courts. Sometimes the judges of the courts are elected by the voters of the city. Sometimes they are appointed by the city council or commission, by the governor of the state, or by some other person or group to whom authority is delegated by the people for that purpose.

35. What kind of laws does a city make? There are many kinds of city ordinances. Some of them concern the organization of the city government; others deal with the raising and spending of money, the planning and upkeep of public buildings, parks, and city streets. Many deal with the health, safety, and lives of the people. Other ordinances authorize permits to certain kinds of private businesses.

36. No matter what form or organization a city government has, the important thing is whether it reaches its objectives and gives the people what they need. The people of the city should be interested in knowing how their officials operate the government, in keeping themselves well-informed, and in making known to the officials their real needs and wishes. Voting is an excellent way of making one's wishes known.

37. Which kind of cities have no court system? (small cities in the South) (large cities using Federal courts) (All cities have court systems.)

38. What is a law passed by a city called? (a small law) (an ordinance) (an amendment)

39. What are the major problems in your city? All cities have problems. Think about the general conditions of your town. Does it have good lights, good streets, clean alleys, and attractive parks? Does it have a traffic problem, and are there enough policemen to enforce the laws and prevent accidents?

40. When you look at your own city, have the following questions in mind: What is the general objective of your city government? What are the objectives of the principal departments? How is the government organized to reach these objectives? Are the several departments and other parts of the government doing their work well and at a reasonable cost to the taxpayers?

41. In this lesson we have looked at the important role played by the city government in our democratic process. We have examined the many departments which must function in order to provide residents with the services they must have. We have seen the form these governments may take, and we have seen how cities have worked to reach their objectives. A city government offers the most direct way for a citizen to make his needs and wishes known.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Gv 12

The Organization and Operation of Small Local Governments Reference Folder

1. In this lesson we will examine the objectives and organization of small local governments. We will study the township, town, village, and the larger and more important unit known as the county. We will talk about their goals and how their organization and the various officials help the small bodies to reach their objectives. You may wish to repeat this lesson several times.
2. In the early days, when our people lived farther apart and there were not so many of them in the country, the services that are now provided by our government units were carried on by single persons and small groups. In the days of the 13 colonies, there were few or no police. The citizens watched and guarded their own homes and properties. People provided for themselves whatever they felt they needed.
3. Today, even in the smallest town, we call on our government units to furnish hundreds of services. We prefer to pay taxes for these services rather than perform them ourselves. We want the government to do whatever is necessary so that we may have an orderly place in which to live.
4. How were services provided in the early days of our country's growth? (the police provided most services) (the state government provided most services) (the people provided the services for themselves)
5. Let's begin our examination of small government units with a discussion of township governments. What do they do? All of our states are divided into districts called counties (except for Louisiana, where counties are called parishes). In many states, counties are divided into districts called townships.
6. In some townships, the voters come together for annual meetings. They make their own laws about local roads, bridges, streets, schools, and other such matters. They fix the tax rate and decide how the money will be spent. They elect officials to enforce the laws.
7. In the township form of government, the people act directly in making their laws. This is an interesting example of direct democracy, in which the final lawmaking authority of the people is not delegated to any representatives.
8. States are divided into counties. Counties are then divided into districts. What is the name given to county districts? (rural districts) (towns) (townships)
9. Right. In townships, all of the voters vote directly on laws made, taxes spent and other local matters. In this system every citizen votes on lawmaking matters. What would you call this practice? (communism) (direct democracy) (socialism)
10. What do village or town governments do? The village or town is like a small city. When people settle close together and begin to form communities, they discover certain common needs. They find that they must elect their own officials and have their own government to serve these needs. Therefore they petition the state government for authority to set up a village or town government.
11. A community that is granted state authority to set up a town or village government is said to be "incorporated."

12. The general purpose of a village or town government is to provide for the needs of its people. To carry out this purpose, the local government must perform a number of services.

13. Here is a list of services commonly offered by town governments. Study the list, then push the center button to proceed. Paving and lighting the streets; providing a water supply; providing police and fire protection; making and enforcing local health regulations; providing for disposal of sewage and garbage; working with the state, county, or school district officials to provide good schools; and determining necessary tax rates to meet the expenses of the services performed.

14. Answer this question. A community that has been granted state authority to set up a town or village government is said to be . . . what? (a city) (incorporated) (legally bonded)

15. Good. What is the general purpose of a village or town government? (collect taxes) (become the county seat) (provide for the needs of its people)

16. Now we will examine the largest and most complex form of local government, the county government. In each of our counties, there is one town known as the "county seat", which is the headquarters of the county government. The county officials usually have their offices at the county seat in a building called the "county building," or the county courthouse.

17. Usually there is a board of commissioners, or board of supervisors, in general charge of the county government. Sometimes the county board is very small, but sometimes, depending on the size of the county, it is quite large. If the board is small, it usually is made up of members elected by the voters of the entire county. If the board is large, it usually is made up of representatives chosen by the townships in the county.

18. Every county maintains at least one Court of Justice and the judicial officers necessary for its operation. It has its own courthouse. The judges who hold court there do not always live in the county, but are members of the state judicial system, and hold court in other counties as well. In many states the counties are grouped into judicial districts or circuits, each of which has one or more judges. In some states, these judges are appointed by the governor or legislature. In other states, judges are elected by the voters.

19. What do we call the town in which the county government has its headquarters? (state capital) (county seat) (courthouse)

20. What is the group of representatives called that has general charge of the county government? (Board of Governors) (Board of County Government) (Board of Commissioners or Supervisors)

21. Many counties do not have their own full-time judge. The state often furnishes one or more judges who serve all of the counties in a given judicial district. What are these judicial districts called? (circuits) (breakers) (county seats)

22. Certain county officials help the board of the county government do its work. The county officials are sometimes elected by the voters of the county. In some counties they are appointed by the county board of commissioners, or by the governor of the state or its legislature. Usually the powers and duties of county officials are fixed by state law. In the next few frames, we will discuss the duties of the officials usually found in counties throughout the United States.

23. One of the most important county officers is called the prosecuting attorney, or the district attorney. His job is to enforce the law against criminals. When the prosecuting attorney brings a criminal to trial, he explains

the case to the court, and asks that the criminal be convicted. He must have witnesses brought in to prove that the prisoner committed the crime for which he is being tried.

24. Less important criminal cases in a county are often tried before a lesser official. The lesser judge who tries these cases is known as the justice of the peace. The justice of the peace is usually an elected officer of a township.

25. Another very important county officer is the sheriff. It is the sheriff's duty to arrest those who disturb the peace or otherwise break the law. He is the supervisor of the county jail. He carries out the orders of the judges. He notifies witnesses and jurors when to appear in court. When ordered by the judge, the sheriff sells the property of persons who do not pay their taxes.

26. What is the name of the county official whose duty it is to enforce the law against criminals by bringing them to trial and securing convictions? (the county commissioner) (the mayor) (the prosecuting attorney)

27. Right. He is sometimes called the district attorney. What is the name of the elected officer of a township who often tries criminal cases of lesser importance than those brought to District Court? (sheriff) (justice of the peace) (deputy sheriff)

28. Yes. This official is often referred to as the "J.P.," and his court as the "J.P." Court. What is the name of the county official whose duty it is to arrest and put in jail those who break the law? (F.B.I.) (Highway Patrol) (sheriff)

29. Right. Another officer, called a coroner, has the duty of investigating sudden or violent deaths which happen under suspicious conditions. He must determine the cause of such deaths. He may call together a jury of citizens to help him find out the truth about such cases.

30. The county treasurer receives, guards, and pays out the county's money. He turns over to state, city and town officials those parts of the tax money that should go to them and uses the county taxes to pay the costs of the county government. The treasurer is usually elected by the people.

31. Some counties hire men or women called assessors to study and decide upon the value of all taxable property in the county. By setting an assessed value on property, assessors help the county board, or the county treasurer, to determine how much tax money should be collected from the various property owners.

32. Which county officer investigates sudden or violent deaths in the county to determine their cause? (coroner) (sheriff) (undertaker)

33. Yes, the coroner. Who are the people hired by the county to study and decide upon the value of taxable property? (county treasurers) (assessors) (Internal Revenue)

34. One of the most important county officials is the county clerk. The county clerk keeps the records of births, deaths, and marriages which occur in the county. Copies of deeds and mortgages are kept on file by the county clerk. He also files copies of wills and mortgages delivered to him to be made official county records.

35. In most counties, there is a county superintendent of schools. This official supervises teaching,

selects teachers, and works with the office of the state superintendent of schools.

36. Your county may have still other officers who are vital to the operation of your county government. There may be health officers to fight diseases and unhealthful conditions. There may be overseers of the poor to supervise the care of poor people in hospitals, in homes for the aged, or on county poor farms. There may be county road commissioners responsible for the building and repair of county roads.

37. What county official is responsible for the recording of all births, deaths, marriages, deeds, wills and mortgages that take place in your county? (newspaper editor) (county librarian) (county clerk)

38. Right. County schools are generally under the direct supervision of what county official? (P.T.A.) (county superintendent) (county principal)

39. Good. Now let's look at some of the services provided by the county governments: The county has charge of local elections and helps to conduct state and national elections. The county maintains courts. The county decides on tax rates and collects taxes. With the help of the state, the county builds and maintains its own schools. Counties keep official records of births, deaths and marriages. Counties keep copies of important documents for the people.

40; The county usually cares for its own poor, old people and orphans. Counties grant some licenses or permits, such as licenses to marry and permits to conduct certain kinds of business. The county does its share of building and repairing roads, underpasses and bridges within its boundaries. The county usually maintains a courthouse and a jail, and helps maintain other public buildings. The county may also maintain a county hospital or health department.

41. In this lesson we have studied the organization and objectives of governments in townships, towns, villages and counties. We have looked at the government officials that perform the needed services for the residents. No matter how large or small a community may be, the need for an efficient government is answered by the dedication of its officials and the citizens it serves.

The Objectives and Organizations of our State Governments Reference Folder

1. In this lesson we will study the objectives and organization of government in our 50 states. The state governments have come to serve many valuable purposes in the lives of the same people who give them their authority. You may wish to repeat this lesson several times.
2. In the days of the Constitutional Convention, people were far more loyal to their own states than they were to any central or Federal government. They limited the power of the Federal Government over the states, and reserved many important powers for their home states. All laws dealing with personal conduct and the home, about people's work problems and their property rights were state laws. This tradition is still prevalent today.
3. Each state government has a constitution to guide it. Most state constitutions provide that the final authority in the state belongs to the people. Each tells the objectives of the people in setting up their government. Each outlines an organization for the state government. State constitutions also announce certain principles and standards that the people of the state have adopted as the foundation of their government. The state constitution is the basic document of state law.
4. What is the basic document of state law called? (Bill of Rights) (state constitution) (Declaration of Independence)
5. Good. What do you think are the general objectives of our state governments? The most general objective of each state government is to provide for peace and order in the state, and to cooperate with other units of government for this and other purposes. The state must protect its citizens and preserve the rights that belong to them. At the same time, it must prevent persons from using these rights in a way that will harm others.
6. What services do we expect our state government to perform? Let us examine some of the areas in which the state directly aids its residents. A state must guard the health of its people. For example, in each state we find groups of government officials helping to protect the health of the people by examining and licensing doctors, nurses and druggists to work in the health field; maintaining hospitals for the sick and insane; examining food and drugs to be sure that they are safe for the people; and requiring regular health examinations for school children.
7. A state must provide for the education of its people by: providing state schools paid for out of tax money; making laws to compel children to attend school; deciding which textbooks will be used within the state; and building and maintaining state colleges, universities and vocational schools.
8. A state must protect the lives and property of its citizens. States maintain groups of trained soldiers, known as the militia or National Guard, who may be called upon for help when needed by local officials. The governor of the state is the commander of the National Guard. States have a state police force to maintain order, control traffic, and provide immediate help in time of need.
9. What is the general objective and purpose of state government? (collect taxes) (provide for peace and order) (fight the Federal Government)

10. Good. All states have a militia or National Guard. Who is the commander of the State National Guard? (the governor) (the President) (the state senate)

11. A state must help to improve ways of travel. The state builds long highways called "state roads," and help local governments build local roads. The state also cooperates with the Federal Government in construction of Federal highway projects. The state issues licenses to vehicle drivers, sets speed limits and otherwise works to insure public safety on roads within the state.

12. A state must provide for people who are in distress. State governments help care for citizens who are unable to care for themselves by maintaining homes for orphans, crippled children, and the aged, and by providing special schools for the deaf and blind. During times of low employment, states help to care for needy citizens who are out of work.

13. We expect the state to protect natural resources. State and Federal governments cooperate in such programs as: setting aside timberlands for state or national forests; planting trees; establishing and managing state and national parks; protecting wildlife; teaching farmers how and when to plant crops; providing for water power in rivers and streams; regulating and development and removal of minerals; and educating the people of the country so that they can understand how large an interest they have in these natural riches, and how they can share in protecting them.

14. Which government issues driver's licenses to operators within a state? (city government) (Federal government) (state government)

15. Right. The protection and wise use of natural resources is an important function of government. Which of these protects natural resources in your state? (state government) (Federal Government) (both state and Federal government)

16. We expect the state to protect and regulate various businesses. Most private companies must get a charter from the state in which their principal office is located. Mines, factories, and other places where citizens work are inspected by the state. Banks, gas, water, electric, telephone and insurance companies are supervised by the states. Rules are enforced which protect both the persons who are customers and the companies from unfair practices.

17. We expect the state to regulate certain living and working conditions of its citizens. The states pass many laws for the welfare of their citizens under the authority usually known as their "police powers." Police powers are the powers delegated to a state by its people to protect their lives and health, and to provide for their safety, comfort and convenience.

18. Now think of your own state and consider these questions. When you are ready, push the center button to proceed. What ways do the licenses issued to owners of motor cars protect you and your friends? Do you know of a state program to protect natural resources? How is that program valuable to you? Why is it important that doctors, dentists, and druggists be licensed by the state?

19. We learned that police powers are those powers delegated to state governments by its citizens. What are these powers? (laws to control the police) (laws to get rid of the police) (laws passed for the welfare of the people)

20. Right. What is the purpose of state laws passed concerning the establishment and operations of certain businesses? (protect the customer) (protect the businesses) (protect the customer and the business)

21. For the next few minutes we will discuss how our state governments are organized. The many officials and helpers needed to perform the services we have already discussed, work according to an efficient plan of government. State governments, like the Federal Government, are organized under three general branches: the legislative branch, to make the laws; the executive branch, to enforce the laws; and the judicial branch, to explain and apply the laws.

22. The lawmaking branch of the state government is made up of two separate groups in every state except Nebraska. Each group can change or defeat a proposed law that the other group has passed. The lawmaking body is called the state legislature or assembly. The two houses are called the senate and the house of representatives, as in the Federal Government.

23. Although the county is usually the basis of representation in both senate and house, senators in some states are elected from districts formed by grouping a number of counties together, or by dividing a large and densely populated county into two or more districts. In most states, the senators serve 4 years, and representatives 2 years, although in a few states both serve 2 years and in still others 4 years.

24. In most states, the two houses meet in the state capital for a legislative session every 2 years. In a few states, they meet every year. They may, however, be called into special session by the governor of the state whenever he considers it necessary. The governor can veto a bill passed by the legislature if he does not agree with it.

25. What is the basis of representation in the state senate and house of representatives in most states? (the county) (the city or township) (based on natural boundaries)

26. What is the chief lawmaking body of the state government called? (senate) (legislature) (house)

27. Yes, the state legislature, or assembly. What state government official has the power to call a special session of the state legislature whenever he feels it is necessary? (speaker) (President) (governor)

28. Right. The executive branch of the state government includes the governor and other important offices. The governor is elected by the people of the state. In some states his term of office is 2 years; in others, 4 years. He helps to make laws by advising the legislature. He appoints members of a large number of boards and commissions. In some states his principal appointments must be approved by the senate.

29. As we have mentioned, the governor is the head of the National Guard and may use it whenever he thinks it necessary to keep order. The governor may pardon persons who have been convicted of crimes by the state courts. He may also shorten the sentences of criminals. In most states, if a governor dies in office, he is replaced by the lieutenant governor.

30. There are many other important state officers in the executive branch. Among them are: the secretary of state, who keeps the official records of state; the attorney general, who is the chief law officer of the state; the state treasurer, who takes care of the money that comes in from taxes, licenses and fees; the state auditor, who examines incoming bills, and issues warrants to the treasurer to pay them; and special state commissioners who are responsible to the governor in special areas such as banking, labor and education.

31. Which state government official has the power to pardon or shorten the sentences of persons convicted of breaking state laws? (state attorney general) (chief of police) (governor)

32. In the executive branch of state government, what is the main duty of the secretary of state? (pay all state bills) (act as chief state law officer) (keep official state records)

33. Each state has a system of courts, which is called the state judiciary. The judges of these courts have the duty of explaining the meaning of the state laws and of telling how they should apply to cases brought to the courts.

34. State courts have authority to try two general classes of cases: civil and criminal. In a case between two persons, where the injury does not affect the general public, the court action is called a "civil suit." If an injury does harm to the public welfare and breaks the laws that protect the people, the act is considered a crime, and the state brings a "criminal action" against the person who has broken the laws. Among the principal crimes are murder, burglary, robbery, bribery, arson, and perjury.

35. There are several kinds of state courts. The simplest form of state court is usually presided over by a justice of the peace. This "J.P." court hears cases in which the amount of money or the offense involved is not great. In large cities, the justice of the peace has been replaced by the municipal court. To hear cases involving more important questions, the state and counties have various other courts called district courts, superior courts, circuit courts, or common plea courts, which are, in most cases, authorized to hear both civil and criminal cases.

36. The highest court in the state is the state supreme court. This court hears cases that have already been argued and decided in a lower court, but in a way that the loser believes to be unfair. The supreme court reviews the decisions of lower courts to protect all parties from possible injustice.

37. Let's take an example of a case that might go before a state court. Jack Smith goes to visit Jim Jones. While at Jim's house, Jack is bitten by Jim's dog. Jack goes to the hospital and is kept overnight. Jim refuses to pay Jack's hospital bill, so Jack decides to sue Jim for damages. What kind of case is this? (civil suit) (criminal suit) (Brooks Brothers suit)

38. Yes, it is a civil suit because it was brought against one person by another. Before which court is a case most likely to be heard, if the offense is minor, or the amount of money involved is small? (supreme court) (district court) (justice of the peace or municipal court)

39. Right. The justice of the peace, or municipal court, tries minor cases. Which state court has the power to review the decisions of lower courts? (court of common pleas) (supreme court) (circuit court)

40. All trials within the state must be presided over by judges. Usually judges are elected by the people, but in some states, they are appointed by the governor or the state legislature. In the higher courts, the judges keep their position for a long time, usually from 6 to 15 years, or more. In lower courts the terms are shorter.

41. There are two kinds of juries in state courts. A grand jury is made up of a number of persons, called jurors, who decide whether a person accused of a crime shall be obliged to defend himself in court. It usually reaches its decision by a majority vote of its members. If the grand jury finds there is enough evidence to bring the accused person to trial, it signs a formal charge in writing, called an indictment.

42. A trial jury decides whether the person who was charged with a crime, and had to defend himself in court, is guilty or innocent. The trial jury is usually composed of 12 citizens who hear the evidence at the trial, and decide whether the accused person is guilty or not. Every member of the jury must vote for a guilty verdict before a person can be convicted of a crime.

43. What kind of jury is one which meets to determine if an accused person must defend himself in court? (trial) (hung) (grand)

44. Right. A person is charged with a crime and has to defend himself in court. What kind of jury decides his innocence or guilt? (trial) (criminal) (civil)

45. Good. In this lesson we have examined the organization and operation of state government. We have seen the steps that a government must take in order to reach the objectives of peace and order within the state for all its citizens. Although state governments differ to some extent, they all strive toward the same goals of a better and more representative form of government for the American people.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Gv 14

Reference Folder

Basic Principles of our United States Government

1. In this lesson we will examine some of the basic principles of the United States Government. Some of these principles and standards have to do with our government organization and how it must be safeguarded to preserve our highly valued democracy. Other principles have to do with the relationship of the government to individual citizens. You may wish to repeat this lesson several times.
2. One of the basic principles of government in the United States is that every citizen has two separate citizenships, a national and a state citizenship. The state government exercises the principle "police power" in safeguarding his freedom to live and work and vote as he likes. The Federal Government must think and plan for the whole nation and, because of this larger objective, may seem farther removed from the individual citizen than his state government.
3. By this dual Federal system, the people of our country have built up a government organization big enough and strong enough to develop and rule a great nation, and yet close enough to each citizen to give friendly attention to his or her individual needs.
4. By a dual federal system, we mean that each person in the United States is a citizen of what two government divisions? (state and county governments) (national and state governments) (his city and home government)
5. The principle of delegated powers is closely related to our Federal system. Delegated powers means that our Federal Government does not have unlimited power, but can exercise only such powers as are given to it by the people, through the Constitution.
6. All powers not given to the Federal Government by the Constitution are kept by the people or are reserved for the state governments. There are certain things that both governments can do, and certain things that neither government can do.
7. In our Federal system, the government can only exercise the powers that have been given to it by the people through the U.S. Constitution. What is this principle? (divine rule) (delegated power) (people power)
8. The Federal system of government is based upon the idea that a strong and efficient government is possible only if there is a division of authority that will prevent power from getting under the control of one man, or a few major interests. This is known as the principle of division of authority.
9. Let's think of all of the divisions built into our Federal Government. First, the Federal Government itself is divided into the legislative, executive and judicial branches. Congress is divided into two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. Even the executive branch is divided into bureaus, departments, and agencies. The judicial department is divided into many levels of courts, each with its own role to perform. Also, remember that state governments are divided into almost the same areas of interest.
10. Congress is divided into two houses. The executive branch of our Federal Government is divided into many agencies, bureaus, and department. The state governments further divide the powers of

government. What principle do these divisions in our government illustrate? (division-making weakness) (division to make more jobs) (division of authority)

11. The principle of an independent judiciary is easily illustrated by looking at how our Federal courts were set up. A Federal judge is appointed for life. He is guaranteed that he will stay in office as long as he performs his duties. The Constitution protects the judge from outside political influences by making him independent of them. The judge does not depend on Congress, future presidents or politicians to keep his job, therefore he is free to administer justice as he sees fit without fear of any other governmental agency.

12. What does the principle of independent judiciary guarantee in the administering of legal decisions? (the judge is independent and therefore can act as he truly believes) (the judge does what the President says) (the judge doesn't have to go to work unless he wants to)

13. One of the most important principles of our Federal system is the principle of checks and balances. Although the three branches of our Federal Government have separate powers, each branch has some authority over the other two.

14. What are some of the checks these branches have over each other? We know that laws passed by Congress can be vetoed by the President. In this way the Executive Branch can check the Legislative Branch. The houses of Congress can check each other; every bill must pass through both houses. The President may appoint judges and representatives, but the appointments must be approved by Congress.

15. Any Federal court, in deciding a case, may declare a Federal law, passed by the Congress, unconstitutional. The President may negotiate treaties, but they become effective only with the consent of the Senate. The President is the Commander-in-Chief of our military, and may do things that might bring on a war, but both houses of the Congress must agree to a declaration of war. The President plans the budget but the Legislative Branch must approve the budget. The House of Representatives may, through impeachment proceedings, bring charges against any executive or judicial officer of the United States.

16. Each branch of our Federal Government has some power over the action of the other two branches. What is this principle? (multiple power) (natural cooperation) (checks and balances)

17. Right. Now answer this question. The President has planned the budget for the Federal Government for next year. He presents it to Congress. Congress refuses to approve the President's budget. This is an example of the check and balance between what two branches of our government? (Judicial over Legislative) (Legislative over Executive) (Executive over Judicial)

18. Good. Here's another. Congress passes a law concerning the rights of prisoners to vote after being released. In the first case brought to trial, the Supreme Court declares the law unconstitutional. This is an example of the check and balance between what two branches of our government? (Judicial over Legislative) (Legislative over Executive) (Executive over Judicial)

19. The principle of representative government has grown up in a way that perhaps even the constitutional fathers never expected. Our Constitution is based on the principle that the people actually take part in government through chosen representatives. The people vote for the leaders of their government on the local, state and national level.

20. What the writers of the Constitution did not expect was the role that political parties would play in actually bringing the average man into the political arena. Through the development of mass media, the average voter is

much better informed and more active than at any other time in history.

21. The principle that the Constitution is a living document and may be changed to meet changing conditions has developed as the country, the population and the complexity of government has increased in the United States. The Constitution provided for the adoption of amendments whenever the people and their representatives in the Congress decide that changes are necessary. This keeps the Constitution from being a rigid and unchangeable document.

22. We have developed the meaning of our Constitution by informal methods also. Many powers implied in the Constitution have been brought out more clearly and relevantly by recent court decisions. The Constitution has been the foundation on which many amplifying acts of Congress, regulations, and customs have been built. We are fortunate to have a living document that can be changed in an orderly manner, according to the will of the people.

23. What two factors, not mentioned in the Constitution, have allowed the average voter to participate in the government in a way never before possible? (the invention of the airplane and the auto) (voting machines and more elections) (political parties and mass media)

24. What is the formal method used to change or add to the Constitution of the United States? (adding amendments) (writing a new constitution) (doing whatever you want to do)

25. The principle of the supremacy of the law means that our laws are higher than any one man or group of men. No person in our country is so great that he can freely disobey or disregard our laws. No person is so poor or so needy that he is refused the protection of the law.

26. All our officials in our 50 states and in our nation are bound by their oaths of office to uphold the Constitution and laws of our country. No official, not even the President of the United States, has a right to issue decrees or orders that are contrary to the laws enacted by the lawmaking representatives of the people.

27. What is meant by the principle of the supremacy of the law? (We make laws as we need them.) (No man is more powerful than the laws of our land.) (Man is supreme and the law serves him.)

28. The principle of freedom and equality states that man is free to work and play, think and talk, make plans, and improve himself and his family, and that all men and women, regardless of how rich or poor, share equally in the opportunities offered by our country. The objective of our government is to protect this freedom and these rights for us.

29. Rights must be shared with each other. We do not have the right to live in a way that is an expense to others. We cannot ignore the problems of others without injuring the society we live in. We cannot pursue happiness by interfering with the rights of other people. No one, not the government or any individual, has authority to take away the human rights of law-abiding persons for any reason.

30. Which statement best illustrates what the Constitution meant when it stated that all citizens are "free"? (We are not slaves anymore.) (We can do anything we want to do, regardless of whom it hurts.) (We can do anything we want to do, as long as it doesn't interfere with the freedom of others.)

31. The principle of the protection of the rights of an individual means that certain rights of the individual citizen may never be taken away by the government for any reason. These rights are described

in the first 10 amendments of the Federal Constitution, which are known as the Bill of Rights.

32. Our Constitution gives the individuals the right to speak, write, print, or publish their opinions with the utmost freedom. We have the right to assemble peaceably in groups at any time. Everyone has the right to due process of law.

33. We are the masters of our own homes, and it is unlawful for an officer to enter our home without a lawful permit. A person is regarded as innocent until proven guilty. No one need testify against himself. No one must suffer cruel or unusual punishment. No one may be tried a second time for the same offense. Any violation of these rights is considered an unlawful act and a crime against the individual.

34. Where in the Constitution are the individual rights of an American citizen listed? (in the preamble) (in the first ten amendments) (in the text)

35. Yes. We call these amendments "the Bill of Rights". Our Constitution gives citizens the right to speak, write, print or publish their opinions with the utmost freedom. What principle is this an example of? (too many freedoms) (a law that causes too much trouble) (the protection of individual rights)

36. In our system of democracy, government must always be the servant of the people. This is what we mean by the principle of government by and for the people. In our country any person has the right to ask the government for help in meeting the problems of his live and work. The government is used cooperatively for the benefit of all citizens.

37. The government must be in close contact with the people in order to function as it was designed. Senators and congressmen give constant attention to the affairs of their constituents and furnish many services for their benefit. On the local and state level, officials of the government are almost always available to be of personal service to the people.

38. What is meant by the phrase, "The government must always be the servant of the people.?" (Government officials are our slaves.) (The government will do our chores around the house.) (The government must meet the needs of its citizens.)

39. Right. In this lesson, we have discussed the basic principles on which the government of the United States was founded and has operated for nearly 200 years. Let's review those principles: the principles of a dual Federal system; the principle of delegated powers; the principle of division of authority; the principle of an independent judiciary; and the principle of checks and balances.

40. Other principles of our government include: the principle of representative government; the principle that the Constitution is a living document and may be changed to meet changing conditions; the principle of the supremacy of the law; the principle of freedom and equality; the principle of the protection of the rights of the individual; and the principle of government by and for the people. We should remember what these basic principles mean to us as citizens of the United States of America.

41. Although, as it became necessary, officials of the government, political parties, laws and decisions have changed the basic documents of our nation since they were first agreed upon, the principles of a nation dedicated to the freedom and dignity of man have remained the same. It is within the principles of the United States Government that our country has found the strength to grow and prosper.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Gv 15

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The United States Government and International Affairs

1. In this lesson we will discuss the role of the government of the United States in international affairs. We will examine a few of the many international organizations that our country belongs to, the goals of the nations who join such organizations, and other ways that the United States has developed to influence the world situation. You may wish to repeat this lesson several times.
2. In the early days of our country, it was relatively easy for the United States to remain isolated from the rest of the world. Transportation was slow, and it could take weeks to send and receive the simplest message. Oceans surrounded us on two sides. For these reasons, events that were occurring around the world seemed unreal to the average American.
3. By the end of the 19th century, it became obvious to many Americans that isolation was rapidly becoming a thing of the past. We knew almost immediately what was happening half way around the world, thanks to the telegraph and telephone. Steam ships had replaced the sailing vessels and Europe had become days closer to the United States. Many saw a need for government policy to change in order to keep up with the technology and the times.
4. Soon after the dawning of the 20th century, isolation had completely ended in most every nation in the world. Air travel and the automobile made any spot in the globe only a few hours away for anyone who cared to travel. Radio and television spanned the world and offered instant news to the masses. What happened in Russia or Australia directly affected what was happening in the United States that same day. The world had shrunk, and our government realized that the United States must think of itself as a member of a world government, not just as a Federal government for the people within its own boundaries.
5. In the early days of our nation, it was relatively easy for the United States to remain isolated from the happenings in the rest of the world. By the end of the 19th century, isolation was becoming impossible. Why was this so: (People wanted to visit other countries.) (advanced technology) (The United States was getting bigger.)
6. Yes. We say that isolation was impossible in the 20th century because the world had shrunk. What do we mean when we say "the world shrunk"? (The sun shrunk the world.) (People are bigger, so the world seems smaller.) (Rapid transportation and communication make the world seem smaller.)
7. Let's discuss some of the world organizations that the United States has joined in order to participate in international affairs. Since the United States belongs to many dozens of international organizations, we will only discuss the three most important in this lesson. The most important world organization is the United Nations.
8. The United Nations grew out of the alliance of nations throughout the world against Nazi Germany in World War II. In 1945, representatives of 50 nations met in San Francisco to approve the basic charter for a world organization. The members decided that New York City would be the permanent home for the United Nations.
9. The specific purposes of the United Nations, as outlined in the charter, are to maintain international

peace and security; work towards improved relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples; promote cooperation in finding solutions for international social, economic, cultural and humanitarian problems; advance respect for human rights and basic freedoms; and serve as a base for coordinating the actions of nations to attain these common goals.

10. From what alliance of World War II did the United Nations grow? (nations allied against Nazi Germany) (nations who fought the Communists) (nations who lost World War II)

11. Yes, now tell me in what city the headquarters of the United Nations is located. (San Francisco) (London) (New York)

12. The United Nations is composed of six divisions or organs, each operating in a particular area of international concern. Most business is done in the General Assembly. The General Assembly has been called the "town meeting" of the world. It is a discussion body, and consists of all members of the United Nations. Each country has one vote in the General Assembly. The Assembly meets once a year, although emergency sessions may be called. The General Assembly can discuss any subject of world business.

13. The Security Council of the United Nations has the basic responsibility of keeping the world peace. The membership of the Security Council is composed of five permanent members (the United States, Great Britain, China, France and the Soviet Union), and 10 non-permanent members who are elected by the General Assembly. Each member of the Security Council has one vote, although all five permanent members of the Council must vote in favor of a proposal before it can pass.

14. Another division of the United Nations is the Economic and Social Council. This council works on economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and reports directly to the General Assembly. It is composed of 27 member nations who have one vote each. The Economic and Social Council meets twice a year, once in New York, and once in Geneva, Switzerland.

15. What is the basic responsibility of the United Nations Security Council to world government? (guard rich countries from poor countries) (keep the world peace) (start wars whenever and wherever needed)

16. Of course, the word "security" implies this. The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations is the only division that meets twice a year in two different cities. What are these two cities? (New York and Geneva) (New York and Moscow) (London and Paris)

17. The Trusteeship Council prepares people for self-government or independence. Membership consists of the permanent members of the Security Council and representatives of nations who administer trust territories. The Trusteeship Council can suggest ways of improving situations in member countries, but cannot determine or enforce a country's laws. Meetings are held twice a year. Each member has one vote.

18. The International Court of Justice settles international legal problems. All members of the United Nations come under the rules of this court, although they are not required to bring cases before it. The court is made up of 15 judges chosen by the General Assembly. All questions are decided by a majority vote of the judges present.

19. The final division of the United Nations is called the Secretariat. It is headed by the Secretary General of the United Nations. He is the chief administrating officer, and is elected for a term of 5 years by the General Assembly. All of the executive officers of the United Nations are under the control of the Secretary-General, in much the same way as all executive offices in the Federal Government are under the control of the President in the United States Government.

20. What is the major objective, or duty, of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations? (to get and keep the trust of the member nations) (to keep member nations from quitting the United Nations) (to prepare people for self-government or independence)

21. Right. The executive officer of the United Nations is similar to the President of the United States in his duties. What is the executive officer of the United Nations called? (President of the United Nations) (Secretary-General) (Chief Justice)

22. Good. Now let's discuss the many agencies which help to perform the functions of the United Nations. Agencies work in partnership with the United Nations in various economic, social, scientific and technical fields. Among these agencies are the International Atomic Energy Commission, the International Labor Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Universal Postal Union, the International Telecommunications Union, the United Nations Children's Fund, and the World Meteorological Organization.

23. Almost every international problem which has faced the United States since 1945 has found its way to the United Nations. The United Nations has been the most effective international organization for solving U.S. problems abroad.

24. To handle international problems in the Western Hemisphere, the United States helped form, and joined, the Organization of American States. Most countries in North, South and Central America belong to the OAS. There are 23 members who belong to a council. Each member has one vote on the council. In 1962, one of the original members of the Organization of American States was excluded because of its alignment with the Communist Bloc. Cuba was replaced in the OAS by Jamaica.

25. What international organization has proven to be the most effective for the United States in handling world problems? (the Peace Corps) (the United Nations) (the Organization of American States)

26. Good. What international organization was formed in order to solve problems between countries in the Western Hemisphere? (the Organization of American States) (the South American Union) (the North American Anti-Communist League)

27. Yes. The United States also belongs to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. NATO was created in 1949 for the purposes of settling disputes by peaceful means, and developing individual and collective resistance to armed attack. According to NATO's charter, an attack on one country is considered to be an attack on all.

28. The NATO council consists of heads of government, cabinet ministers, or permanent NATO representatives. The military committee of NATO is composed of the chiefs-of-staff of the member countries and permanent representatives. The NATO council headquarters is located near Brussels, Belgium.

29. NATO is one of the few international organizations which maintains an active military command. The armed forces of NATO include forces assigned to NATO commands, forces earmarked for NATO commands and forces under national command. The major military contributor to NATO is the U.S.

30. According to the charter of NATO, an attack on a member nation is considered...what? (an attack on all NATO countries) (the beginning of a new world war) (smart, because NATO is very weak)

31. What country is the major contributor of military arms and men to the North Atlantic Treaty

Organization? (Russia) (Canada) (the United States)

32. Right. The United States takes many steps to inform people living in other lands of the ideas and principles of our nation. Since World War II, the government has maintained a number of radio stations that broadcast across international boundaries. These radio stations belong to an agency called Voice of America, which is a part of the United States Information Agency. Voice of America broadcasts almost a thousand hours of programming per week in 36 languages.

33. A number of citizens, with the permission of the United States Government, also broadcast on international radio networks. Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty are private organizations which broadcast from powerful stations in the United States and Europe into the Communist countries of Eastern Europe. These broadcasts are designed to bring the truth about the American way of life to persons living under governments which are often hostile toward our nation.

34. The United States Government has long been aware of the importance of an international communications network that would serve all countries in the transmission, exchange, and reception of information. For this reason, our nation helped to form, and joined, the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (called INTELSAT). The purpose of this international organization is to work out an international communications network using satellites for world coverage. The goal of INTELSAT is world-wide television, radio, telephone and government communications.

35. Which of these organizations is maintained by the United States Government as a part of the U.S. Information Agency? (Radio Free Europe) (the Voice of America) (the National Broadcasting Company)

36. The international organization known as INTELSAT was designed for a specific international purpose. What was this? (to speed up mail delivery) (to make world-wide communications possible through satellites) (to help the nations maintain world-wide air service)

37. It has been the practice of the United States Government to loan money to poor countries in time of war, to loan money for rebuilding after wars, and to aid under-developed countries with food and manpower. These practices have greatly extended the power and influence of the United States over much of the world.

38. Government agencies such as the Peace Corps and VISTA have provided skilled and specialized volunteer manpower to nations who need the skills of American people in order to develop.

39. What has been the result of the United States Government loaning or giving money to needy countries around the world? (The United States went broke.) (Most foreign countries are now richer than we are.) (Our power and influence has increased around the world.)

40. Right. What do VISTA and the Peace Corps furnish to developing countries? (lost of money) (arms and ammunition) (skilled and specialized manpower)

41. In this lesson we have seen how the United States became a world power. We have examined three important organizations to which our country belongs, the United Nations, NATO and the Organization of American States. We have seen how the need for international communication developed, and have looked at some of the services that the United States performs for other nations. The United States has become a great power whose influence is felt by all other countries.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Gv 16

Naturalization: Obtaining Citizenship

Reference Folder

1. In this lesson we will consider the role that immigrants have played in the history and government of the United States. We will also discuss the steps that must be taken before a person may become a citizen of this country. You may wish to repeat this lesson several times.
2. With a very few exceptions, the United States has always welcomed those who wished to come to the United States to live and work. The Open Door Policy of the United States Government has encouraged millions of people from other countries to settle in this nation.
3. History has shown that people who settle in the United States from other countries bring with them ideas, social backgrounds, and values that add much to our nation and our democracy. Many of the ideals that have made our nation strong first came from other lands.
4. What has been the attitude of the United States Government toward those from other lands who wished to settle in America? (The government welcomed them with open arms.) (The government discouraged them from coming. (The government put them in prison.)
5. Yes, we have welcomed immigrants to our country. Now, let's examine some of the countries who helped settle the United States during the early days of our nation's growth. We will consider why they came and the contributions they made to a growing country. Most of the early settlers of the original 13 colonies were from England. They basically composed three distinct groups.
6. Many of the Southern colonies were settled by groups of Englishmen who had formed companies for the purpose of growing agricultural products to sell at home in England. They raised tobacco, indigo and cotton. This was the first business venture in America, and gave the country its first agricultural economy.
7. The two other large groups of English settlers came to America in order to pursue their religious beliefs without interference. A group known as "Pilgrims" came to New England to live, while a group known as "Quakers" settled in what is now the state of Pennsylvania. Both groups brought industrious people with strong moral values.
8. The English companies that settled in the Southern colonies came to make a living from the resources of the American land. What was the main industry of these early settlers? (thievery) (steel milling) (agriculture)
9. Why did the Pilgrims and the Quakers, two early English religious groups, come to America to settle? (to escape the draft) (to worship as they pleased without government interference) (They were sent to America to keep them from bothering others.)
10. The French were among the first immigrants to settle in America. Many of the French settled up north in Canada. Another French settlement was established at the city of New Orleans, at the mouth of the Mississippi River. The French were traders and trappers, and contributed greatly to the foundation of the nation by their exploration and settlement of the most primitive parts of our country.

11. As early as 1623, the Dutch began to settle in America. They established a city that was later to become New York City, and formed an effective government. The Dutch were noted for their merchants and craftsmen.
12. The Germans began to settle in Pennsylvania and establish small farming and dairy communities. Soon the Germans began to move westward to build cities and towns in such places as Texas and North Dakota.
13. The French settled all over our country. Their settlements ranged from Canada, in the north, to what city at the mouth of the Mississippi in the south? (New York) (New Amsterdam) (New Orleans)
14. Right. The German farmers and dairymen joined the Quakers in America by settling in what state? (Pennsylvania) (Florida) (Maine)
15. Yes. Settlers from Sweden, Scotland and Ireland also came into the colonies in large numbers. The Swedes first settled in Delaware, but soon began to move west and establish large farming communities. Living mostly in the cities, the Scotch-Irish settled all along the western edge of all of the colonies from Pennsylvania to Georgia.
16. The Negro was, for the most part, the victim of forced immigration. Blacks were brought from Africa to America as slaves, and used as workers in the southern colonies. The culture of the Negro became so accepted in the South that many of the folkways and traditions that we consider to be native to the United States actually began in Africa.
17. The Spanish, who for the most part settled far south of the colonies, added much to what was later to become the southwestern and western states. The Spanish had been explorers in America for over 100 years before the first Spanish settlement was founded in the colonies.
18. We say that most Negro settlers in the colonies were the victims of forced immigration. How were they forced? (They were brought to the colonies as convicts from England.) (They were brought as slaves from Africa) (They were tricked into buying worthless land in the colonies.)
19. The Spanish had been in America over 100 years before the first settlements were made in the colonies. What had most of the early Spanish been prior to that time? (explorers) (farmers) (Indian agents)
20. Yes, explorers. We have examined the great contributions made by a few of the many settlers who came from foreign lands to the colonies. It is easy to see why the United States welcomes people from all countries who wish to settle here. In fact, we can say that the only early settlers of America that did not come from other lands were the many tribes of American Indians.
21. Most people who are born in foreign countries, but come to the United States to live on a permanent basis, wish to become citizens of the United States. The process by which a foreign born person becomes a citizen of another country is called naturalization. The remainder of this lesson will deal with the process of naturalization. You will learn how one becomes a citizen of the United States of America.
22. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution defines who is to be considered a citizen of the United States. If a person is born in the United States and is subject to its jurisdiction, he is a citizen. Most people are citizens simply because they were born here. By the process of naturalization, millions of persons who were born in foreign lands have become members of this nation just as though they were born here.
23. What is the process by which a foreign born person may become a citizen of the United States? (citizenship) (naturalization) (defecting)

24. Good. Why are most people who live in the United States citizens? (born here) (asked to be by the government) (naturalized)

25. Who may be naturalized? The laws which control naturalization are made by the Congress. The law does not permit every alien to become a citizen. It says, in general, that a person must be 18 years of age before he can petition the government for citizenship. He must have lived in the United States for at least five years, and must have been physically present in this country for periods totaling at least half of that time. He must be lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence.

26. He must have lived in the state in which he files his petition for at least 6 months. He must be able to speak, read, and write English, if he is physically able to do so. He must know U.S. history, and understand the principles and form of the United States Government. He must have good moral character. If he is, or has been, opposed to organized government, or a Communist within the last 10 years, he cannot be naturalized. Having otherwise qualified, an alien must petition the government for citizenship to commence citizenship procedures.

27. How old must a person be before he can petition the government of the United States for citizenship? (12) (18) (21)

28. How long must a person have lived in the United States before he can petition the government for citizenship? (1 year) (5 years) (21 years)

29. How long must a person live within the state where he files his petition for citizenship? (6 months) (1 year) (5 years)

30. A person cannot petition the government for citizenship if he is opposed to organized government or has been a member of what political party in the last 10 years? (Democratic party) (Communist Party) (Going Away party)

31. Before a person can become a citizen, the law states that he must take the following oath: "I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, of whom or which I have heretofore been subject or citizen; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same;

32. That I will bear arms on behalf of the United States when required by the law; that I will perform work of national importance under civilian direction when required by the law; and that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; so help me God."

33. According to the oath of citizenship, do naturalized citizens have to serve in the military in time of war? (Yes) (No)

34. Let us suppose that you are a foreign born citizen who wishes to become a citizen of the United States. You feel that you meet all of the requirements of naturalization set forth by law. What is your first step in obtaining naturalization? The first step is to file a petition for naturalization. Government forms for this purpose may be obtained free of charge at any Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, or at the office of the clerk of any Court of Naturalization jurisdiction. Fill out the application and mail it with three photos.

35. The immigration and Naturalization Service will notify the applicant when and where he is to appear for his examination. Every applicant for naturalization must bring along two witnesses to his examination. The witnesses that the petitioner has brought must be citizens of the United States. They must be persons of good moral character who have known the applicant well and have seen him frequently. They must testify to the petitioner's good moral character, his attachment to the principles of the Constitution and his residence in the United States and in the state.
36. The examining officer will also question the petitioner to determine his knowledge of the Constitution and government of the United States as well as the history of this country. In most instances, the petitioner must demonstrate his ability to read, write and speak English.
37. Each applicant for naturalization must bring witnesses with him to the examination. These witnesses must testify to the good moral character of the petitioner. How many witnesses must the petitioner bring? (2) (3) (6)
38. The examining officer will question the petitioner to determine his knowledge of what subjects that are important to his attaining citizenship? (math & science) (economics & sociology) (government & history of the United States)
39. Right. Usually, at least 30 days must pass after the petition has been filed with the court clerk before the petitioner may appear before the judge for final action on his petition. Since naturalization dates are fixed by the court, he will be sent a notice stating on what day he must appear. The petitioner himself must appear before the judge with his witnesses.
40. If the judge, at the hearing in court, is satisfied that the petitioner is well-qualified for naturalization, the petitioner will be permitted to take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States.
41. After the oath has been taken, the judge will sign an order granting naturalization, and the new citizen will be given a Certificate of Naturalization. This Certificate of Naturalization is the official paper that shows that the petitioner is a citizen of his new nation, the country of his choice.
42. In final action, the petitioner for naturalization must appear before what government official? (the President) (a judge) (the mayor of his city)
43. Yes, a judge. A petitioner becomes a new citizen when he receives an official paper from the judge. What is this paper called? (Declaration of Independence) (Bill of Rights) (Certificate of Naturalization)
44. In this lesson we have studied the role that immigrants have played in settling and building the United States of America. We have discussed the official government policy toward persons from other countries who wish to settle in our nation. Finally, we have examined the steps that one must take to become a citizen of the United States. The United States is a country that has become strong because it has welcomed people from other lands and has grown rich from the many ideas they have transplanted from foreign soils.